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Issues Lacking As U.S. Voters Head for Polls

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — Americans went to the polls today to choose lawmakers and executives in a generally distrustful mood that seemed more concerned with judgments about candidates' honesty and sincerity than with what they say on national issues or how they promise to solve problems.

The decisions will follow an off-year election campaign in which legalized political spending by special-interest groups soared to

record highs, enabling some candidates to finance million-dollar drives within their states.

If candidates have managed to blunt most national issues, there remain some matters on which a significant portion of the electorate said their vote would turn. The biggest group of such single-issue voters, according to a mid-September CBS News poll, is the 7 percent of the population who said they would change their vote because of a candidate's stand on abortion, and about three-fourths of that 7 percent opposed abortion.

In a close contest those views could make a difference, and the Senate race in Iowa may be such a test, with a strong right-to-life movement critical of Sen. Dick Clark, a Democrat.

Party Lineups In U.S. Voting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Thirty-five of 100 senators, all 35 members of the House of Representatives and 36 of 50 governors, as well as state and local officials, will be elected in U.S. balloting today. At stake are 18 Democratic and 17 Republican Senate seats, 288 Democratic and 147 Republican House seats, and 26 Democratic, 9 Republican and 1 independent gubernatorial offices.

The present line-ups are: Senate, 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans; House, 288 Democrats and 147 Republicans, and gubernatorial, 37 Democrats, 12 Republican and 1 independent.

Carter Rates Well in Poll Despite Inflation Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — A majority of Americans responding to a poll said that they believe President Carter has done a poor job fighting inflation but, strikingly, a great many do not seem to hold it against him.

The reason, according to a Washington Post poll, is that a large segment of the population believes that there is not much that a president can do about inflation. And, far from being disgruntled, the public is giving Mr. Carter comparatively high job ratings. He is at a level with ratings achieved in mid-September after the success of the Camp David summit meetings, and he does as well as other recent presidents at similar points in their terms.

Mr. Carter still trails Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as the favorite among Democrats for the party's nomination in 1980. But among Democrats who believe that a president cannot do much to fight inflation, Mr. Carter is ahead of Mr. Kennedy.

The Post poll was conducted in the days before and immediately after Mr. Carter's Oct. 24 address to the nation, in which he announced a series of steps, including voluntary wage and price guidelines, aimed at attacking inflation.

In introducing the program, Mr. Carter tried to keep people's expectations down. He said, "I do not have all the answers" and said that even with public support, "I cannot guarantee that our joint effort will succeed."

Schlesinger Triples Previous Estimates

U.S. Says China Has Huge Oil Reserves

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — China sitting on top of a huge untapped oil of 100 billion barrels of oil, three times the known reserves of the United States, Energy Secretary William Schlesinger said today.

Mr. Schlesinger's estimate of Chinese oil production potential is three times as great as any previously given by a U.S. official and it is no doubt that China is viewed as a possible major producer of petroleum in the future.

But Mr. Schlesinger, who spent two weeks in China before coming to Tokyo Sunday, said that any role U.S. and other big international companies in developing China's oil industry lies some years in the future.

He also said that the current oil use in Iran — which supplies the United States with about 6 percent of its oil — does not pose any serious threat immediately, but could be a "marked impediment" on oil use if the industry is idled for months.

Right now, Mr. Schlesinger said, the United States is concentrating on pumping its drilling in shallow coastal waters.

But the energy secretary said that assistance of the big oil companies may be sought when the Chinese start looking for oil in the deep waters of the South and East China seas.

"I think there have been some due expectations about the rapidly with which this will develop," Schlesinger said. "I don't see it in 1982 or 1983 at the earliest."

If the secretary's estimate of China's oil reserves at 100 billion barrels is correct, China has one of the largest untapped pools of oil in the world.

developing Chinese coal mines, construction of a dam on the Yangtze River and other projects.

Mr. Schlesinger said that about half of China's oil probably is on shore and the other half under the sea in offshore areas.

He estimated that Chinese crude oil production this year would approach 750 million barrels.

Italy Buys Chinese Oil

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — China has agreed to sell 100,000 tons of crude oil to Garrore, a Genoa-based refinery, in a deal believed to be the first sale of Chinese petroleum to a West European country.

China has exported oil to Japan, but the petroleum has been found to have a high content of paraffin which makes it difficult to refine. China has also exported petroleum to Romania, in Eastern Europe.

A Garrore spokesman said today that the first delivery, totaling 50,000 tons of crude, would arrive in Genoa in "the first days of December."

A second shipment of equal size is expected later in the month.

The refinery plans to test the oil to determine if its quality is acceptable for commercial use. Garrore would not reveal what price it paid for the oil, but said China would be "very willing" to make further sales if the company wanted to buy.

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Vehicles and furniture of the Ministry of Information were set on fire Sunday by rioters in Tehran.

To Replace Sinai Airfields

Dayan Stresses U.S. Aid Pledge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that U.S. help in building two new airfields would have to be "desert with" before his government approved the terms of a peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Dayan said after a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that details of transferring control of Sinai oil fields to Egypt also remained to be worked out.

But he avoided setting conditions for completion of the accord and said that most of the military questions had been settled.

"We can see the end of it being reached shortly," he said of the treaty's military annexes, which would be negotiated most of yesterday.

Heading back to Washington from Cairo and Jerusalem were Butros Ghali, the acting Egyptian foreign minister, and Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister. Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ghali, at least, could be carrying "clarifications."

In Jerusalem today, after Mr. Weizman's departure, Yigal Yadin, the acting prime minister, said that basic problems of extreme importance remained to be solved before Israel could sign a peace treaty with Egypt, Reuters reported. In an interview with the Israeli Army radio station, he said: "There are some extremely important basic issues which still remain to be resolved on which we have our point of view and the Egyptians have theirs."

He said he was opposed to dragging out the talks for the sake of what Israel might achieve later, but was also against signing immediately if that meant giving up essential points. "We must not forget that

this is a basic agreement, our first — which will establish our security and the quality of our life for many years to come," he said.

Mr. Vance met here today with Yitzhak Mordechai, the Israeli foreign minister. No other negotiating sessions were scheduled.

Question of Atmosphere
Mr. Weizman said in Israel before departing for the United States, "I believe we are close to signing a peace treaty. It would be a mistake if we didn't — but not at any price."

He added, "The question is not about this or that clause, but about the atmosphere." He said the problems still to be resolved are "political," but he would not elaborate.

In Cairo yesterday, President Anwar Sadat said Egypt would not sign a treaty that did not clearly spell out future negotiations dealing with the fate of Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Mr. Sadat told reporters that his negotiators wanted an agreement to begin talks on self-rule for the

Palestinians. He indicated that those talks should start within a month of the signing of the treaty.

Meanwhile, the Israeli radio said the Israeli government had allocated \$32.5 million to build nearly 900 housing units in occupied Arab lands. The radio said 650 apartments and houses would be built on the West Bank.

Over the last week or so, the question of U.S. aid has become pronounced.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown promised, as part of the Camp David agreements, to consider U.S. aid in building two Israeli airfields in the Negev Desert to replace Sinai installations Israel is giving up.

Mr. Dayan seemed to be stressing that aid pledge, although Israel is seeking a long-term loan probably in excess of \$3 billion from the United States to help carry out terms of the treaty.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, after discussing aid with Mr. Vance last week in New York, promised Israel would repay it all.

Aid, a large loan on top of regular aid to Israel, running at \$1.8 billion a year, could pose problems within the administration and in Congress.

Meanwhile, Israeli Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, who is accompanying Mr. Weizman to the United States to discuss financial aspects of the agreement, denied that Mr. Begin's request for a U.S. loan had brought a sharp reaction from Israeli officials.

Some critics have charged that Mr. Begin should have asked for a grant from the United States instead of a loan. But Mr. Ehrlich said the prime minister sought the

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32 Iran Ex-Officials Arrested by Regime

TEHRAN, Nov. 7 (AP) — Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's two-day-old military government, trying to quell violent opposition to the monarch's authoritarian rule, announced the arrests today of 32 former ministers and ranking civil officials, including a former head of Savak, the secret police.

At the same time, officials at Reza Pahlavi Hospital said that retired Air Force Gen. Ali Mohammad Khademi, dismissed as managing director of Iran Air, died from a gunshot wound received Sunday. The officials said they believed the wound was self-inflicted, but a member of the general's family said he was attacked at his house in a Tehran suburb by unidentified youths.

Gen. Khademi was dismissed as managing director of the national airline in a conciliatory gesture to the country's majority Shiite Moslems. He is a member of the minority Bahai sect. Many of his co-religionists also were dismissed from their positions in August when the government of Jafar Sharif-Emami took over.

There was no indication when Tehran's daily newspapers would resume publication. All but one of them ceased publication yesterday because of censorship imposed under the martial law. The newspaper that is still publishing is a small economic daily. The country was kept informed through announcements over the state-controlled radio and television.

The government warned that persons violating martial law regulations would be dealt with severely. Forty tanks were moved into the outskirts of the city to bolster armor already on guard at key points.

Many banks remained closed as well as shops in and near the giant bazaar which has been the launching point of much of the unrest in the past weeks. Scores of bank branches were destroyed by rioters Sunday and their records scattered or burned. Bank officials called

apprehensive customers by announcing that records of their deposits were on computer file with the central bank.

Unconfirmed reports said that supporters of Shiite holy man and opposition leader, Ayatollah (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ex-Information Aide

S. African Minister Resigns in Scandal

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, Nov. 7 (NYT) — South Africa's second-ranking government minister, Cornelius Mulder, resigned tonight amid the scandal enveloping the secret opinion-molding activities and bizarre financial practices of the government's Information Ministry, which Mr. Mulder headed until deprived of the portfolio two months ago.

Mr. Mulder, protesting his innocence of wrongdoing, declared in a resignation statement that everything he did as information minister — including a reported bid by South Africa in 1976 to gain control of the Washington Star — was done in the national interest. He vowed to establish his honesty before the judicial inquiry appointed last week to investigate the scandal.

"I have no pang of conscience about the entire matter because everything I have done I did in the conviction that I was serving my country, South Africa, in the best

way," Mr. Mulder said. The 53-year-old official, who had been minister for black affairs in the white minority government for the last 10 months, presented his resignation as a selfless attempt to limit the impact of the scandal on the administration of Prime Minister Pieter Botha, in office less than six weeks.

"In order to assist the prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, in repulsing this onslaught against the National Party, the government and the country, I have decided to tender my resignation now as minister of plural relations and development," he said.

Apart from the abortive bid to buy the Washington Star, said to have involved a secret transfer of \$11.5 million of government money to a U.S. businessman who bid for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In Wake of Rhodesian Raids

Zambians Beat Lusaka Whites as Spies

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Black mobs surged through Lusaka streets today, beating white pedestrians whom they accused of being Rhodesian spies.

Police intervened on two occasions to pull bleeding whites from the hands of the angry crowd that strode through town looking for "rebel collaborators."

They accused the whites of aiding Rhodesia in its devastating air strikes against Zambia's bases of Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla Patriotic Front since last month.

Western diplomatic missions, who yesterday advised their nationals in Zambia to stay in the city because of reported attacks against

whites in the Zambian countryside, reassessed the situation today.

"The situation is getting nasty," one diplomat said. "We may have to advise our nationals to stay home."

The identity of those beaten in today's incidents could not be established immediately, but several were thought to be British.

There are more than 30,000 whites in Zambia, most of them contract workers employed by the government or with private firms, including Zambia's copper mines 20 miles north of Lusaka.

Anti-white feeling has been fanned by editorials in government-controlled newspapers which have

implied that white farmers and pilots gave the Rhodesians logistical support during the series of raids.

The newspapers have also carried front-page stories about white spies being arrested in sensitive areas.

During today's rioting Mr. Nkomo accused journalists and Western countries of collusion with the Rhodesians.

"Who are you? Who are you?" he raged. "When I listen to your broadcasts I come to the conclusion that we are dealing with journalists plus."

He said correspondents seemed to have advance knowledge of last week's Rhodesian air attacks.

Mr. Nkomo, who has just returned from Eastern Europe, denied Western reports that a camp hit last week by Rhodesian jets was a supply dump.

"We don't have military camps so close to Lusaka," he said.

But the guerrilla leader said the Rhodesians struck at a military camp southeast of the Zambian capital and produced twisted metal and parachute gear which, he contended, came from five downed aircraft.

Transfer of Rule Discussed
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The leaders of Rhodesia's biracial interim government met for a second session today in an abortive effort to reach agreement on whether to stage a full transfer to black rule Dec. 31 as scheduled or push back the deadline.

After two rounds of deliberations, the members of the ruling executive council decided to put off making a decision until next Tuesday.

They said in a statement that they had asked for more information regarding the feasibility of holding Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections — a prerequisite to a power transfer under the terms of the "internal" majority rule agreement.

Bonn Grounds Alpha For Unsafe Cockpit

BONN, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — The West German Air Force has grounded its latest fighter plane, the twin-jet Alpha, for safety reasons, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said today. He said that the ejector-seat system had been ruled unsafe and that the manufacturers have been ordered to modify the cockpit canopy.

The two-seater Alpha is built jointly by the German Dornier firm and Dassault-Breguet of France and it is to replace the Fiat G-91 next year. The French Air Force has ordered 200 trainer versions of the Alpha.



Wim Aantjes

Parliamentarian Accused of Collaboration

Dutch Politician Quits in Nazi Scandal

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — A senior member of parliament resigned today following publication of a report accusing him of working for the Nazi SS during the occupation of the Netherlands during World War II.

The resignation announcement by Wim Aantjes, floor leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, climaxed a political scandal of unprecedented speed and proportion in Dutch parliamentary history.

The scandal broke last night when the government-supported War Documentation Institute issued a report that said that Mr. Aantjes, 55, had served at a Nazi forced labor camp as a member of the staff or a guard from October, 1944, until the end of the war.

Mr. Aantjes, a staunch Protestant and one of the major political figures in the Netherlands, said that he had never been formally engaged by the SS. He said that he had simply used the political wing of the Nazi organization to engineer his return to the Netherlands from Germany, where he had volunteered for service with the post office.

He said that he had been sent by the SS as a prisoner to a camp at Port Natal, near Assen, where he had dug anti-tank ditches. He admitted joining the camp administration in the hope of seeing out the war in Assen.

Lou de Jong, who heads the war documentation institute, said last night that Mr. Aantjes had been a guard or an officer of the camp administration — not a detainee.

The report said that Mr. Aantjes had not served with the political wing of the SS, but with the Waffen (military) SS. It quoted former inmates as telling investigators that Mr. Aantjes had repeatedly given the Hitler salute at the camp. Mr. de Jong said that the institute had used official Dutch and German records as well as witnesses' recollections in its report.

There has been no suggestion that Mr. Aantjes maltreated prisoners at the camp, but charges of collaboration with the Nazis are the kiss of death for politicians in the Netherlands.

Self-Destruction
"There's no way the axon can come out unless it explodes, and when it explodes it explodes itself. And it has enzymes that destroy the entire axon. So any attempts at regeneration always end in self-destruction."

"We studied this mechanism, and found that in about a week it looks like the end [of the cord] is settled. So we developed the delayed nerve grafting, going back in [to the injured spine] in about a week to take advantage" of the right passage of time.

Nerve grafting had been attempted previously, Dr. Kao said, but no one had ever been known to wait a week before operating.

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U.S. Team Successfully Repairs Animals' Crushed Spinal Cords

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — Researchers at Georgetown University Medical Center here have announced that they have achieved "encouraging initial success" in repairing the crushed spinal cords of laboratory animals.

In their cautiously phrased announcement, the researchers reported that 5 of 40 dogs, whose spinal cords were surgically destroyed, were able to walk after surgery designed to stimulate the repair and regrowth of the damaged nerves.

If traditional medical wisdom were correct, the animals would never have recovered, for one of the axons in medicine has always been that a damaged spinal cord cannot be repaired.

Dr. Carl Kao and his colleagues said that their findings will not help persons who are paralyzed. They also said that they are anywhere from six months to several years away from trials on humans.

Filling the Gap
The surgical portion of the technique developed by Dr. Kao, an associate professor at Georgetown and chief of neurosurgery at the Veterans Administration hospital here, involved filling the gap in the injured cord with pieces of nerve from another portion of the dog's body.

When the spinal cord is crushed — and crushing,

Initial Experiments Not Yet Applicable to Humans

rather than cutting, accidents are the most common in humans — the cells in the crushed portion die, preventing the transmission of any impulses from the brain to any area of the body below the break.

Dr. Kao explained that the biggest problem in regeneration work is finding the right time to operate. If the surgery is performed too soon after the injury, the area at each end of the break dies, leaving the implanted nerves isolated and useless.

If the surgery is performed too late, he said, blood clots at each end of the crushed area cause scarring that prevents the transmission of messages.

Operating between one and two weeks after the injury, Dr. Kao uses suction "to remove the dead tissue, and the end of the spinal cord is still very much alive."

Cultured Nerve Cells
After inserting the small pieces of nerve — each about five millimeters long — Dr. Kao "glues" the ends of the nerve pieces to the ends of the spinal cord with millions of cultured nerve cells, prepared by Jean Wrathall, of Georgetown's anatomy department.

In order to study the success of the procedure, Donald Rigamonti and Mark Bradford, also of the anatomy department, study the passage of electric impulses

from the animal's brain to the limbs below the repaired area of the spinal cord.

Dr. Kao said that even in the dogs that did not walk, some of the impulses crossed the nerve bridge in the cord. Dr. Kao did his work on dogs while at the Medical College of Wisconsin, and has been working on cats at Georgetown.

He said that he should know by January how successful the procedures have been in the cats.

The researchers delivered three papers yesterday on their apparent breakthrough at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in St. Louis.

In an interview, Dr. Kao said that his work with spinal cord regeneration was greatly helped by Dr. Leslie Freeman of Indiana University, who "had been doing this work for about 20 years. He thought the scarring was the problem."

"I reviewed all his papers," Dr. Kao continued, "and I proposed that the scar could be easily removed. You could culture the brain, scoop a little piece of the brain and put it in a culture medium. The cells will grow and then you can put it in the spinal cord and there will be no scar. But then the cavity [formed by the dying tissue] was there, and we found out that the cavity was the problem."



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loan in addition, to a grant. "It is impossible to imagine that the United States will cover all our expenses," Mr. Ehrlich said.

Sources close to the talks said, meanwhile, that there were wide differences between Egypt and Israel over the Sinai oil fields, although there is no doubt that they will be turned over to the Egyptians.

Israel wants to be compensated for developing the fields and would like to buy oil from Egypt. Having

almost no petroleum resources of its own, Israel imports 98 percent of its oil, mostly from Iran and Mexico.

Palestinians Demonstrate

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Nov. 7 (UPI) — More than 3,000 West Bank Arabs demonstrated today against the Camp David accords in one of the largest protests in years in the occupied territory.

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West Offers Softer Proposal

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Western nations submitted a new draft declaration on the mass media today to Third World and Communist countries at the Unesco conference here that does not mention government control of the news.

The new version of the controversial draft was being considered in a private meeting at the 146-nation general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The text was not immediately available.

Taking part in the special meeting were delegates from 25 countries, including the United States, which opposes the provisions of previous drafts that sanction government controls of the press, radio and television on behalf of peace and human brotherhood, and the Soviet Union, which advocates controls.

Delay Proposed

Some countries, including Canada, Brazil and West Germany, have proposed that the draft declaration be shelved until the next general conference in 1980. Representatives of international news organizations have lobbied to eliminate the declaration altogether.

Sources with other delegations belonging to the special committee to try to work out a compromise said that the industrial countries

must reach a compromise because they are in a minority.

These sources said that the Western version of a new preamble was presented to a private meeting on Friday. The Western changes in the declaration itself were presented today to Third World and Communist states on the 25-nation committee. "Now they must let us know whether they like our version or not," one Western delegate said.

The sources said that the declaration has been changed so that it does not sanction, directly or indirectly, state control of the media.

The sanction of state control in previous drafts was aroused vigorous opposition from industrial and some Third World countries.

Members of some news organizations also have objected that the private committee meetings were closed to them as well as to the press and public.

German Ornes, publisher of El Caribe in the Dominican Republic and president of the Inter-American Press Association, said, "I deplore the secrecy of these meetings. The press itself has not been informed or consulted" about the changes.

As the secret debate on the media draft continued, Israel asked Unesco to cancel two 1974 Arab-sponsored resolutions condemning it and threatened to refuse to cooperate with the agency if the condemnations are allowed to stand.

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Two Lebanese were killed and a Saudi national seriously wounded in central Beirut today in a minor clash between police and militia, police sources said. Rocket-propelled grenades also were exchanged by Syrian troops and Christian rightist militiamen, the sources said.

The sources said that the two Lebanese were killed by sniper fire as they drove along the dividing line between east and west Beirut and that the Saudi was wounded while trying to remove the victims.

Meanwhile, in southern Lebanon, the "olive harvest trip" declared by Christian militiamen between Christians and Muslims, and arranged by UN peacekeeping troops, was disrupted by residents' fears.

Mr. Najar said that reports of Unesco experts, including a portion of one that was withheld by Unesco, virtually cleared Israel of Arab charges that Israel had committed "cultural aggression" against Arabs living in occupied territories by, among other things, failing to educate Arab children and harassing Arab movements in Jerusalem with archeological digs. Several Arab states throughout this conference repeatedly have attacked Israel on the 1974 charges.

Israeli delegation sources said that if the conference does not lift the sanctions "Israel will rethink its entire position toward Unesco."

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 7 (UPI) — President Jean-Claude Duvalier yesterday announced Cabinet changes that would bring new faces but otherwise little alter Haiti's political life.

Information Minister Pierre Gousse said that he was stepping down in a government shuffle that will create two new ministries and change the leadership in four others — defense, social affairs, foreign affairs, and commerce and industry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—The desperate effort of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran to halt turmoil in his country by turning to military rule won strong support from the White House yesterday but failed to halt spreading doubt among administration policy specialists that he can survive the crisis.

In separate but related moves, President Carter held an urgent session on Iran with senior foreign policy advisers and other Cabinet-level officials, and the White House approved a statement of strong support for the military government as the only way open for the Iranian ruler to continue his policies of "liberalization."

The meeting of the special Presidential Review Committee on Iran in the White House came one day after the formation of a staff-level committee to study the situation. The Department signaled an escalation of U.S. concern about the shah's fate and its impact on U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Gulf.

In a statement that U.S. officials said was cleared by the White House, the committee said it was "convinced that the administration's support for the shah is not wavering despite the resignation of the civilian government. State Department spokeswoman Jill Schuker said:

"The shah has emphasized that military rule is only a temporary and heinous expedient. He has also stressed the country toward free elections and a new civilian-directed government."

Ruhollah Khomeini, in exile in France, had called for a mass demonstration tomorrow near the city's bazaar. The government, apparently responding to the reports, moved tanks and armored personnel carriers into the area.

Fuel was in short supply in the capital because of a three-day-old

Issues Taking As American

(Continued from Page 1)

36 governors, 35 Senate seats, all 435 House seats and legislators in 46 states will turn on those issues.

A major reason is that the Democrats have stolen much of the Republican thunder and are echoing past minority party complaints about excessive federal spending. Those calls do not come only from old liberals changing their tune.

In a number of states, they come from Democrats like Minnesota's Senate aspirant, Robert Short, or the Massachusetts gubernatorial nominee, Edward King. Politicians who are more conservative, by traditional measures, than their Republican opponents.

But many observers argue that an even more important explanation of a largely issueless election, at least in national terms, is that prospective voters are deeply, perhaps absolutely, distrustful of any candidate's promises, and are more interested in an honest look and a new face.

Local issues cut even more heavily. A major issue in North Carolina legislative races is the question of what to do with the state's budget surplus — whether to spend it, use it for a long-term tax cut or give it back in a single rebate.

Oregon Proposals

In Oregon, Gov. Robert Straub

His Republican opponent, Victor Atiyeh, a state senator, is relying on an alternative, patterned on California's Proposition 13, that would limit property taxes to 1.5 percent of real market value. Both measures are on the ballot.

with the statement: "So many people vote in an election that it doesn't matter whether I vote or not."

While agreement with that view was spread fairly evenly, it was highest among the poor, the elderly and those with less than a high-school education.

Voters who said they would vote more often volunteered judgments about candidates in general terms than in relation to their stands on issues. A woman in Seattle, after setting out a series of concerns on issues that suggested she was far more liberal than Republican Rep. Jack Cunningham, said she intended to vote for him anyway because "I just can't imagine someone with mine not being honest."

BONN, Nov. 7 (AP) — The West German government unveiled a new army organization plan today, increasing the number of battle-ready brigades available to the NATO command and strengthening tank and anti-tank forces.

Defense Minister Hans Apel said that the plan had the approval of Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO supreme commander, who was quoted as having called it a "meaningful strengthening of NATO defense

The West Germans also plan to increase the number of tank brigades from 12 to 17 and to add three helicopter regiments with anti-tank capabilities. In addition, the plan calls for adding six heavy-weapon regiments to the home

Resigns Over

(Continued from Page 1)

the paper, John McGuff, sworn evidence in the affair indicates that the Information Ministry was the secret financial backer of a pro-apartheid newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen.

Although Mr. Mulder's personal involvement in the two projects has not been proved, he has been denounced in the press for having assented in Parliament earlier this year that no government money went to the Johannesburg paper.

Equally serious, testimony of some of the principal figures in the

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Spurs Park on Rights

Carter Tells South Korea He May Visit Next Year

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (UPI) — President Carter has informed South Korean President Park Chung Hee that he may visit with him next year, a move that has been expected since the president's election.

The message was contained in a letter to President Park from Mr. Carter, which was delivered yesterday by the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, William Brown, who is here for a three-day official visit with Mr. Park and South Korean defense officials.

Mr. Brown, it was learned, told Mr. Park yesterday that the Carter administration is counting on an improvement in the human rights situation.

The text of Mr. Carter's letter was not disclosed, but sources familiar with its contents said that it expressed the president's hope that he could meet with Mr. Park next year. It also said that the proposal was in line with a discussion that U.S. Ambassador William Brown Jr. recently had with Mr. Park, they said. U.S. officials said that at that meeting Mr. Park had asked Mr. Carter to improve human rights conditions.

Link Is Perceived

From the description of the letter obtained yesterday, it appeared that Mr. Carter might be linking his meeting with Mr. Park to Mr. Park's promise to ease his stand on dissidents, who frequently are jailed and sometimes beaten for publicly opposing his regime.

Mr. Carter's letter was not characterized as a relaxation of the price for a meeting. But the administration expects "some action" on human rights before such a meeting, the officials emphasized.

South Korea's dissidents have complained for two years that the Carter administration, despite its human rights proclamations, has not pressured the Park government to relax its control on public dissent.

They renewed their criticism recently when police prevented a student demonstration from taking place in Seoul and arrested and beat several persons attending a prayer meeting. The latter incident occurred on Sept. 22 after one man had shouted that Mr. Park was a

Communist, an offense in South Korea. That incident also led to the first allegation of torture here in many months.

The first overture for a meeting of the two presidents reportedly came from South Korean officials eager to re-establish good relations with the United States after the Korean influence-peddling scandal in the U.S. Congress.

No dates have been set, but it appears likely that Mr. Carter might plan to visit Seoul after the world economic summit meeting that is tentatively scheduled to be held in Tokyo next summer.

What action the Carter administration expects Mr. Park to take on human rights was not disclosed but there have been rumors in Seoul for months that Mr. Park might choose his inauguration next month to announce an amnesty for political prisoners. The dissidents claim that there are about 300 persons currently in jail for political crimes such as criticizing the government.

Ironically, Mr. Carter's letter was delivered here on a day when Mr. Park made an unusual public remark critical of the Carter administration's plan to gradually withdraw ground forces from South Korea. In a speech yesterday, Mr. Park referred to the troop withdrawal as one prompted by "recent developments in U.S. domestic affairs," an apparent allusion to the administration's plan which Mr. Carter first proposed in the 1976 campaign.

Mr. Park also said that a strong military deterrent is still the only way of "establishing peace on the Korean peninsula" and reiterated his view that North Korea is still bent on absorbing the South. He referred to North Korean President Kim Il Sung as an "aggressive maniac who intends to use any means to overthrow the Republic of Korea."

He said it is "regrettable" that some people persist in asserting that there is no tension on the Korean peninsula. That view was a reference to the comments of Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda, who agreed at their recent Tokyo meeting that no tension exists on the peninsula.

Spy Trial Opens in U.S. For Former CIA Officer

By George Lardner Jr.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 7 (UPI) — The espionage trial of former CIA officer William Kampiles opened here yesterday.

Mr. Kampiles, 23, is accused of having given to the Russians one of the CIA's numbered copies of an op-secret manual describing the capabilities of the sophisticated CH-11 spy satellites.

According to the government, Mr. Kampiles, who was a CIA watch officer, did "injury" to the United States by delivering the manual to a Russian agent named Michael for \$3,000 during a trip last winter to Athens.

The government acknowledged yesterday that at least 13 other copies of the handbook are missing. The Justice Department also admitted in pretrial documents filed yesterday morning that it had not

made any inventory of the outstanding copies of the manual until after Mr. Kampiles' arrest here in mid-August.

U.S. District Judge Phil McHagney began what promised to be a fast-moving trial at the federal courthouse here with the rapid questioning of more than 40 prospective jurors. A panel of eight women and four men — backed up by three alternates — was chosen by mid-afternoon.

Mr. Kampiles' chief defense counsel, Michael Monico, told reporters during a break that the government had disclosed that 13 copies of the manual "cannot be accounted for at this time."

One of the themes of Mr. Kampiles' defense has been to suggest that he may be a scapegoat for an unknown master spy or "mole" in a key position at the CIA or other strategic government agency.

No Other Source

U.S. Attorney David Ready has insisted in pretrial pleading that the government has no information "regarding the possibility that the Soviet Union gained its knowledge of the CH-11 satellite from a source other than the defendant."

Mr. Ready admitted that "other suspects were developed in this investigation," but he said that the investigation of those suspects had proved fruitless. He refused to give the defense further information concerning that aspect of the investigation on grounds of privacy and the potential compromising of "sensitive national-security information."

But Some Local Services Cut or Dropped

Proposition 13 Fails to Slow California's Spending

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Five months after California's voters approved Proposition 13 by a margin of 2-to-1, the new limit on property taxes has not resulted in significant cutbacks in spending or in the size of local government.

Fewer than 12,000 of the state's one and a half million nonfederal employees have been laid off as a result of the proposition, and most communities there have not reduced services.

Most cities, counties and school districts are spending more money the current fiscal year, which began July 1, than they did a year ago, principally because a large surplus has substantially reduced pressure to trim the size of government.

However, Proposition 13, which

cal power from the state's 417 cities to the state capital, Sacramento, slowed the expansion of local government, prompted many cities and counties to begin charging for services that were formerly free and caused some services to be reduced or dropped.

No Stump Seen

However, Proposition 13 has not resulted in the wholesale trimming of government that some of its advocates called for, or in the clipping of essential services that many of its opponents had predicted.

Many government officials and economic specialists say that the state legislature's decision to replace most of the property taxes that cities, counties and schools lost merely delays the day of reckoning; to replace the lost revenues permanently, local government will be severely affected beginning next year. For the moment, the urgency to cut spending has subsided, al-



Part of the cache of gems and bills recovered in the fraudulent transfer of \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank to a private account was put on display by FBI agents in Carlsbad, Calif., after they arrested computer consultant Stanley Rifkin in the incident.

FBI Arrests Computer Expert

Man Held in \$10.2 Million Theft in U.S.

By Doyle McManus and Jack Jones

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 — The FBI arrested a computer consultant yesterday who is accused of stealing \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank and using most of the money to buy Soviet diamonds.

Roger Young, chief of the FBI's San Diego office, said that Stanley Rifkin, 32, of Los Angeles, was arrested at a friend's apartment in Carlsbad, 20 miles northwest of San Diego.

Mr. Young said that Mr. Rifkin pierced Security Pacific's security systems on Oct. 25 and transferred \$10.25 million of the bank's money to his account in New York. He transferred the money to an account in Zurich, traveled to Switzerland, bought \$8.14 million worth of polished diamonds from the Soviet diamond firm of Russalmaz and returned to California with the gems, Mr. Young said.

Unused Money Found

A Beverly Hills police spokesman said that Mr. Rifkin pawned a few of the diamonds at a Beverly Hills pawnshop on Oct. 30. Mr. Young said that the rest of the money — \$2,055,000 — has been found in a foreign bank account and is being held for return to Security Pacific.

Mr. Rifkin surrendered without resistance to seven FBI agents. He was being held at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, a federal prison in San Diego, and is scheduled to be arraigned in federal court on a charge of transporting stolen property across state lines. He faces a maximum 10-year prison term and \$10,000 fine.

Asked whether Mr. Rifkin had blown an almost perfect crime by returning to the United States, Mr. Young said that the accused thief might have felt "more comfortable closer to home" and added, "Just because he was in Europe didn't mean he was home free."

Gems Valued at \$13 Million

The FBI agent displayed rows of envelopes and cellophane bags that he said contained the diamonds, worth up to \$300,000 each. He said that an appraiser had estimated the retail value of all the gems at as high as \$13 million.

Mr. Young said that he did not know who would be able to claim any profits from Mr. Rifkin's diamond deal — up to \$5 million, Security Pacific, meanwhile, divulged new details on how the fraudulent transfer was made.

Bank vice chairman George Moody said that Mr. Rifkin, an independent computer consultant, had worked at the bank as a sub-contractor. "He was known to our personnel as a consultant," Mr. Moody said.

On Oct. 25, Mr. Moody said, Mr. Rifkin apparently told Security Pacific employees that he had work to do in the wire-transfer room, where the bank moves funds by cable between branches and with other banks.

Once in the transfer room, Mr. Rifkin learned that day's "key" — the secret code that must be included in any transfer order. Later that day, Mr. Moody said, Mr. Rifkin telephoned the transfer room, identifying himself as an officer of the bank and, using the "key," ordered a \$10.2 million transfer from one of Security Pacific's branch accounts to his own account in New York.

'Unique Circumstances'

"This is a unique set of circumstances," Mr. Moody said. "We have taken all kinds of steps to in-

sure that there will not be a recurrence... he had done some work for the bank, and he placed his call just after the close of business, and it caught our personnel at a low level of security alertness."

He said that Mr. Rifkin's work for the bank involved computers and did not give him direct access to the wire-transfer system. But another Security Pacific officer said that the bank had recently changed its "key" system, and that Mr. Rifkin may have helped the bank with the changeover.

© Los Angeles Times

FBI Suspects Emigre Plot In Croat Extortion Cases

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The FBI is looking into what is believed to be an international plot in which a New York man was recently murdered and a Chicago factory was firebombed in an apparent attempt to extort money from Americans of Yugoslav descent.

Those incidents and others apparently represent a further extension on U.S. soil of an often violent struggle between the Communist government of Yugoslavia and emigre groups that seek the re-establishment of the Croatian state and the overthrow of President Tito.

U.S. officials fear that the recent murder may signal the recurrence of terrorist incidents in the United States stemming from the worldwide struggle. In 1975, forces involved in the same controversy were suspected of blowing up a portion of LaGuardia Airport's main terminal. The following year a group of Croatian terrorists hijacked a Trans World Airlines plane. The group was arrested in Paris but not before a New York police officer was killed while trying to dismantle a bomb placed in Grand Central Terminal.

In the most recent violence, Anthony Cikoja, 48, of Greenburgh, N.Y., near Scarsdale, was shot to death on Sept. 28 as he left his home for work. Three months before he had received a letter from a group calling itself the "Croatian Intelligence Service," demanding that he send \$5,000 to an address in Paraguay.

Ontario Train Crash Releases Gas Cloud

THUNDER BAY, Ontario, Nov. 7 (AP) — A cloud of sulphuric acid gas hung over a portion of Thunder Bay early today after at least four cars of a 36-car tanker train ruptured in a collision with a freight train.

The cloud was centered over the main rail yards southwest of the city near the Minnesota border. Police cordoned off the area but said that there were no plans for the evacuation of residents.

If he failed to comply, the letter said, he would be killed. Mr. Cikoja's son Frank said that although his father was of Croatian descent, he had lived in the United States 27 years and had not been involved in emigre politics. He said his father had refused to pay the money.

The letter to Mr. Cikoja, FBI officials said, was one of two dozen extortion letters that have been reported in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco.

On Oct. 4, the Danmarie Cabinet Co. in Chicago was damaged by a firebomb. The owner, Daniel Nikolic, an American of Croatian descent, said that he, too, had received such a letter. He said he had reported it to the FBI, but that the bureau "didn't do a damn thing about it." He said he had not participated in emigre political activities for several years.

The letter, written in a Croatian dialect and signed by a "commander of operations," Tzipimir Budrovic, appears to have come from an emigre group that the Yugoslav government has said is made up of international terrorists. West German press reports said that there are documented instances of Croatian groups collecting money through such extortion.

But Mr. Nikolic and several leaders of the American-Croatian community said that they believed the letters had been mailed by the Yugoslav secret police to discredit the Croatian separatist movement.

The FBI has been unable to establish the source of the letters or the identity of the men who shot Mr. Cikoja. He was killed by three 32-caliber bullets apparently fired from a car.

Mr. Cikoja's murder occurred in a year when two supporters of President Tito's government were shot and wounded in New York, the Yugoslav consulate in San Francisco was set afire, and the West German consulate in Chicago was briefly invaded and hostages were taken in an effort to force the West German government to free several Croatians held on charges of terrorism.

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A high-ranking Communist Party official has acknowledged differences of opinion within the leadership on how to remove the last obstacles to an accord limiting strategic arms. He says that the pact can be completed only if Washington and Moscow make the needed political concessions.

Valentin Falin, an official of the party's Central Committee who has served as an aide to President Leonid Brezhnev, said:

"Technological developments are outrunning the pace of the arms talks, and this is a time for basic political decisions, not merely technical ones."

"Your administration has different views about the treaty in the State Department, the Pentagon and the National Security Council. On our side, the Defense Ministry may think one way, the Foreign Ministry may have another view, the Defense Council a third. Both of us have to resolve these differences and take political decisions to complete a treaty, and time is pressing."

Evidence of Thaw

Mr. Falin and other officials have made themselves available to U.S. reporters to demonstrate a desire for better relations with the United States. Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, is the first deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department, which is headed by Leonid Zamyatin.

The officials all agree that an arms pact is the key to U.S.-Soviet relations. But even with a treaty, the Kremlin officials take a narrow view of the potential for further agreements. They make the following points:

• Moscow wants a new arms treaty, but does not believe that it will automatically lead to agreement in other areas like the Middle East or Africa.

• The Soviet leaders grudgingly admire President Carter for inducing Egypt and Israel to negotiate even though the Kremlin opposes a "separate deal."

• The Russians do not believe that an Egyptian-Jewish treaty will last or that it will resolve the main issues; they resent being excluded from the Middle East by U.S. diplomacy, but they say that they are not willing to let that stand in the way of cooperation on arms control.

• The Kremlin is not opposed to normal relations between the United States and China, but cannot tolerate cooperation in arms aimed against the Soviet Union.

• The Russians seek better terms of trade with the United States and want them separated from political issues like emigration or the treatment of dissidents, but even then Moscow does not expect trade to expand very soon.

• The Soviet leadership does not seem ready or willing to satisfy U.S. critics of its domestic policies by releasing dissidents in exchange for Soviet spies held in the United States.

The picture drawn by the officials is one of limited areas of cooperation and many continued areas of disagreement. The arms pact remains the centerpiece of U.S.-Soviet relations.

"A new treaty," Mr. Falin said, "would give greater confidence than there is at the moment that we can continue on the course of arms reductions that we began together in the early 1970s. It would be of symbolic meaning because, for the first time, reduction would be expressed not only as an intention but as a concrete figure."

The two sides have agreed ultimately to reduce their arsenals of strategic missiles and bombers from more than 2,400 to 2,250. But there has been no accord on several issues, such as the timing of the reduction, whether to include a controversial Soviet bomber known as Backfire and how to count U.S. cruise missiles in the overall totals.

Emphasizing that outstanding "political" issues could be resolved only by high-level decisions in Moscow and Washington, Mr. Falin said that Mr. Brezhnev would be willing to sign a treaty in a meeting with Mr. Carter.

A discussion of such a meeting

S. Korea, U.S.

Activate Joint

Force Command

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (AP) — The United States and South Korea today activated a Combined Force Command, which Defense Secretary Harold Brown called renewed testimony to the "intimate cooperation between the two countries" that has existed since the Korean war.

South Korean President Park Chung Hee joined Mr. Brown and other dignitaries in cutting a ribbon to dedicate a new command building at the United Nations Command headquarters site in Seoul.

The new command will coordinate U.S. and South Korean military efforts for defense against any aggression in connection with the U.S. pullout of ground combat troops.

would have been unthinkable in the tense climate of last summer, when the United States was denouncing Soviet policies in Africa, dissident trials were provoking political protests in the West, and a libel case against two U.S. reporters was being pressed in a Soviet court.

Western analysts ascribe the thaw at least partly to Soviet fears

of an improvement of U.S.-Chinese relations at Moscow's expense, especially the possible supply of Western arms to Peking. Mr. Falin said: "We are for normalization of relations between you and the Chinese. We do not consider tension in our interest. But these relations should not be understood as aimed at any other state."

Business of Bartering Worth 'Millions' in U.S.

By Denise Kalotte

DENVER (UPI) — Entrepreneurs in the Rocky Mountains have rediscovered the business of bartering, and they are making trades worth millions, both locally and nationally.

A trading exchange recently negotiated a \$3.2 million deal in which national radio advertising was exchanged for diamonds, real estate and cars. Another transaction, in the negotiating stage, involves swapping a \$400,000 ranch in Walden, Colo., for one of comparable value in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Businessmen are acquiring signs, having repairs made, repairing their office walls, replenishing inventories, traveling and advertising on a barter basis.

One can trade oil wells, television time, hypnosis, gynecological treatment, dentistry and condominiums.

Bartering is seen as an answer to inflation and the diminishing dollar, to the problems of high interest, too much inventory, too much cash flow, too many bouncing checks and too many accounts receivable.

35 Offices

At least five trade exchanges, each claiming membership of hundreds of merchants, have opened in the Denver area. The president of one, the seven-month-old North American Trade Exchange, says business is so good that she plans to open offices in Houston, Dallas, the Pacific Northwest and, perhaps, Hawaii, within six months. Her firm has four offices in Colorado.

Exchange Enterprises, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, has 35 offices, including one in Denver. It does not advertise; membership grows by referral, said Paul Meyer, vice president of the locally owned exchange.

Although the Internal Revenue Service is showing interest, widespread bartering among merchants is such a relatively new phenomenon that some state tax officials have not even heard of it. Ted Middle Jr., chief auditor for the Colorado Department of Revenue, said that he has not seen much large-scale business trading.

"It's hard to find. No invoice. No movement of money. I suppose unless someone did a tremendous amount of this, you'd never find out."

It has been reported that some businessmen turn to bartering to avoid taxes, using the argument that since the trades involve property or services of equal value, federal income tax can be avoided.

But the IRS disagrees. Bartering is merely the elimination of one step of a transaction — the cash step — according to IRS spokesman Tony Bombardieri in Washington. "What we do is bring it back a step and see how it works out. If someone is gaining an economic advantage, it may be an income situation. And income, regardless of whether it takes the form of cash, goods or services, is taxable."

Still Taxable

Payment for goods and services is generally taxable to the recipient, whether such payment is made in cash or in nonmonetary form. Thus, if a painter accepts a car repair from a mechanic in exchange for painting the mechanic's house,

Maltese Action

Ends Christian

Democrat Talks

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Western European Christian Democratic leaders adjourned a session here yesterday under protest after the Maltese government declared their West German chairman persona non grata.

The political bureau of the European Union of Christian Democrats called the expulsion order against former West German Defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel "unprecedented in a civilized country." It adjourned the session open-ended yesterday morning and rescheduled it for Dec. 4 in Brussels.

Maltese government sources said the Socialist administration of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff acted against Mr. von Hassel because of "derogatory" statements about Malta he was reported to have made in Berlin in June. Mr. von Hassel said on his arrival in Malta Sunday that his remarks had been misquoted.

"I regret to say that a so-called free English translation of my remarks seems to float around in your country and is in part false and misleading," Mr. von Hassel said.

He added that in his speech he cited "a number of witnesses from Malta and abroad whose factual account and judgment on happenings in Malta were quite critical," but that he would welcome a bona fide dialogue with anyone who felt that the criticism was unjust.

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FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of	In Proceedings for the
PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,	Reorganization of a
	Railroad
	Debtor
THE UNITED NEW JERSEY RAILROAD & CANAL COMPANY,	No. 70-347
BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-A
THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-B
THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-C
THE CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-D
THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-E
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-F
THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-G
THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-H
PENNDEN COMPANY,	No. 70-347-I
THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-J
THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-K
THE PITTSBURGH, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-L
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-M
UNION RAILROAD COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,	No. 70-347-N
	No. 70-347-O

Secondary Debtors :

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plans of Reorganization (Plan) for Penn Central Transportation Company and its Secondary Debtors became effective on October 24, 1978. (Consummation Date) at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was

changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., and its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto, pursuant to the Plan.

HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Holders of the following securities will, upon surrender of such securities, be entitled to receive cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation in accordance with the Plan:

SECURITIES ELIGIBLE TO BE EXCHANGED
BONDS

Boston & Albany Railroad Co. 4 1/2% Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1978	New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Carthage & Adirondack Railway Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1981	New York Central RR Co. 6% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 6% First Mortgage Bonds
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1980	Battle Creek & Sturgis Rwy. Co. 1st Mortgage 3% Bonds Due 1989	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series D First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1997	Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. 3% Series C General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. 5% Series C First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Mohawk & Malone Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Due 2002	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 4 1/2% Series C General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
New Jersey Junction RR Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1986	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 3% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1978
New York & Putnam RR Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1983	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series E Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1977	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 3 1/2% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
New York Central & Hudson River RR Co. 3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1987	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1990	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
New York, New Haven & Hartford RR Co. 4 1/2% Harlem River Division First Mortgage Bonds Due 1973	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds Due 1991	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1970
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2% Series D General Mortgage Bonds Due 1981	Connecting Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1976	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1984	Elmira & Williamsport RR Co. 5% Income Bonds Due 2062	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 3 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3 1/2% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985	Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit RR Co. 2 1/2% Series E First Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1975	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 2 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1976
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3% Series G General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985	The Michigan Central RR Co. 4 1/2% Series C Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1979	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
Sturgis Goshen & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 3% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1989	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 5% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
West Shore RR Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 2361		New York Bay RR Co. 3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
New York Central RR Co. 5% Notes Due 1974		
New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980		

STOCK OF SECONDARY DEBTORS

Beech Creek RR Co. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rwy. Co. Cleveland and Pittsburgh RR Co.	common capital common preferred capital (guaranteed 7%) special guaranteed betterment 4%	The Philadelphia and Trenton RR Co. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rwy. Co.	capital common preferred original guaranteed 7% guaranteed special 7%
The Delaware RR Co. Erie and Pittsburgh RR Co. The Michigan Central RR Co. The Northern Central Rwy. Co.	capital capital capital capital	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. The United New Jersey RR and Canal Co.	preferred capital

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PENN CENTRAL COMPANY COMMON STOCK

Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company, the holder of all of the stock of Penn Central Transportation Company, confirmed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and in accordance with an agreement between the Trustees

of Penn Central Transportation Company and the Penn Central Company, the Exchange Agent will accept Penn Central Company common stock and deliver in exchange The Penn Central Corporation common stock allocable to Penn Central Company under the Plan.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering any of the above-listed securities of Penn Central Transportation Company or of the Secondary Debtors in exchange for cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder of these securities as of October 24, 1978, whose address was known. A Transmittal Form with Instructions for surrendering the common stock of Penn Central Company in exchange for the common stock of The Penn Central Corporation has been sent to all holders of record of Penn Central Company common stock

as of October 24, 1978. These documents were not mailed to many holders whose identities are not known because their securities are in bearer form or whose addresses are unknown. If you own any of the securities listed above and you have not received either a Letter of Transmittal or a Transmittal Form, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent. Separate Letters of Transmittal must be submitted for each Penn Central Transportation Company or Secondary Debtor issue of security you surrender for exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

The Indenture Trustees under the following mortgage indentures have filed appeals from the Reorganization Court's approval of the Plan:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (NYC RR Co.) Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4 1/2% Series "A" Bonds and 5% Series "C" Bonds due October 1, 2013;	New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Lake Shore Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds due February 1, 1990; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds due February 1, 1988;	New York Central Railroad 6% Collateral Trust Bonds Due April 15, 1990; Penn Central 6 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due April 15, 1993; Mohawk and Malone Railway First Mortgage 4% Bonds due September 1, 1991
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The Reorganization Court has prohibited distributions to any bondholder of an issue represented by an indenture trustee taking an appeal, until otherwise ordered. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash or securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the

appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time, the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these securities for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CERTAIN PRE-BANKRUPTCY CREDITORS OF PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OR THE SECONDARY DEBTORS

The Plan provides that, with the exception of those contracts specifically assumed in accordance with the Plan, all pre-bankruptcy executory contracts of Penn Central Transportation Company or the Secondary Debtors are rejected as of June 21, 1970, with respect to the Penn Central Transportation Company; as of July 13, 1973, with respect to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; or as of July 12, 1973, with respect to all other Secondary Debtors. Pursuant to Orders entered by the Reorganization Court, no person, corporation, governmental unit or other entity having a claim against Penn Central Transportation Company or any of the Secondary Debtors arising out of the rejection of a pre-bankruptcy executory contract will be entitled to participate in the Plan, UNLESS such claimant files with the Proofs of Claim Administrator of The Penn Central

Corporation a proof of claim on a specially authorized form on or before December 29, 1978. Proofs of claim not so filed will be barred forever. You may send your request for the prescribed form to

Proofs of Claim Administrator
The Penn Central Corporation
3220 Ives Building
1700 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Proofs of claims previously filed in respect to such claims are not required to be refiled.

THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plans of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, or any Secondary Debtor, or a Transmittal Form with Instructions in respect to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company to:

Name _____ (Please Print)
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Name of Bond _____
Name of Stock _____

Janet Flanner Created 'Letter From Paris'

'Genet' of the New Yorker Dies at 86

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — Janet Flanner, 86, the "Genet" whose "Letter From Paris" appeared in the New Yorker for 50 years, died here yesterday of a heart attack at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Miss Flanner had returned to live in New York in recent years because of ill health. A collection of her recent writings, as yet untitled, will be published soon.

"I'm not one of those journalists with a staff. I don't even have a secretary. I act as a sponge. I soak it up and squeeze it out in ink every two weeks."

This was how Miss Flanner, the doyenne of foreign correspondents in France, modestly described her work, a biweekly "Letter From Paris" that appeared in the New Yorker magazine over the signature of Genet for some 50 years. These dispatches contained some of the most cosmopolitan and insightful reporting from France in that period, reflecting the stern admonition imparted to Miss Flanner by Harold Ross, her first editor, in 1925.

Editor's Order

"I'm not paying you to tell me what you think," the idiosyncratic Mr. Ross had said. "I want to know what the French are thinking."

To find out, Miss Flanner perched Paris (and France), accumulating both an unexcelled knowledge of the nuances of French life and an unmatched collection of friends. With a keen eye for the significant in politics, art, the theater and the changing conditions of life, she put her observations every two weeks into 2,500 words of chatty but polished prose, in which the word "I" never appeared.

Miss Flanner failed to produce her characteristic style. The week-end before she dispatched her copy, she was accustomed to seclude herself in her top-floor room (No. 481) at the Hotel Continental on the Rue Castiglione and to write day and night.

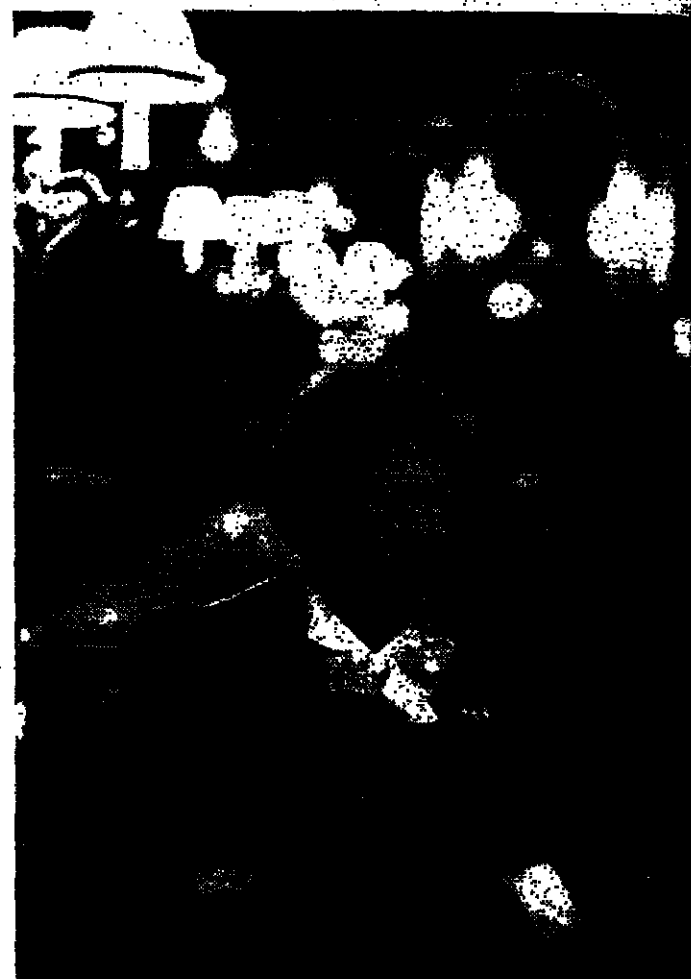
"I keep going over a sentence," she explained once. "I nag it, gnaw it, pat it and flatter it."

The same craftsmanship went into Miss Flanner's profiles of illustrious and notorious men and women that were published in the New Yorker and later appeared in books — "An American in Paris" and "Men and Monuments." The variety of her subjects was an index to her interests: Eugene Weidmann, a multiple murderer; Marthe Hanau, a confidence woman; William C. Bullitt, a dashing diplomat; Queen Mary of England; Pablo Picasso, Edith Wharton, Hitler, Matisse, Malraux and Marshal Petain.

Polished Epigrams

These sketches sparkle with polished epigrams. "Those who love Bullitt think he merits all he has received from life; those who do not love him think he's a trick done with mirrors." And of Elsa Maxwell, the party-giver: "She was built for crowds. She has never come any closer to life than the dinner-table."

Miss Flanner was one of the sights of Paris. A striking figure with deep brown eyes and gray hair, she dressed smartly in tailored suits. "I look rather like an 18th century judge off the bench," she once said. It was an impression en-



Janet Flanner

hanced by her bobbed hair and the monocle she sported.

The road to Paris began for Miss Flanner in Indianapolis, where she was born March 13, 1892, the daughter of William Francis and Mary Ellen Hockett Flanner. After private schooling, she entered the University of Chicago in 1912, where one of her teachers was Robert Lovett, whom she later described as "the only man in Western colleges who actually taught writing." Her formal study of the "persuasion of words," as she liked to regard writing, was ended after two years, when the university requested her to leave as "a rebellious influence."

Back in Indianapolis, she worked as a movie critic on the Star, made speeches for women's suffrage and then, because of an interest in crime (it proved to be a lifelong interest), got a job at a reformatory for girls in Pennsylvania. This ended with Miss Flanner's marriage in 1920 to an Indiana banker, a union that lasted only a few years. But before the marriage broke up, Miss Flanner traveled to Greece, Crete, Turkey and Vienna before settling down in Paris in 1922.

Still determined to be a writer, she established herself at the Hotel St. Germain des Pres on the Rue Bonaparte, where she was to live for 18 years and to become one of the memorable characters of the Left Bank.

Her first "Letter" in the New Yorker was printed in the issue of Oct. 10, 1925, and was signed (without her knowledge) "Genet."

"I wrote to Ross, who spoke no printable French, and asked him

what Genet he had in mind," Miss Flanner reminisced. "Was it C. J. Genet, who had been sent off as a publicist by Republic France, later fell into President Washington's disfavor and died the United States? Was I genet, a shrub called broom — which is ter all a weed? Or was I jenny, pope's mule?"

"Ross never answered. I learned that he had never heard any of them. He probably thought Genet was French for Janet."

At any rate, this nom de plume was appended to all her succeeding letters.

"Miss Flanner was modest about her circle of friends. 'I never knew anyone,' she said, but in fact, I knew everyone of any consequence in the American colony as well in French literary circles."

These friends included Ernest Hemingway, Scott Fitzgerald, E. P. Pound, Gertrude Stein, Man Ray, Isadora Duncan, Andre Gide and Jean Cocteau.

When Paris fell to the Germans in 1940, Miss Flanner returned New York for four years, wrote "The New Yorker" (a profile of Marshal Petain was among her notable articles) and rallied support for French resistance.

Returned in '44

Miss Flanner returned to Paris in 1944. One of her finest articles after the war dealt with German thievery.

For the next 30 years, Miss Flanner continued to write her "Letter From Paris," selections of which were published in book form.

By 1966, though, Miss Flanner's love for the French had tempered, or so she indicated in a talk with Daniel Behrman of the French magazine Realite. She told him:

"In 1921, Paris was in France. Now it's part of America. It is only the neon lights, the 'marchés' and the 'quais.' It is the basis of French living that has exploded. There has been a loss of Gallic personality and essence. France is far forward now, it's New Jersey."

Obituaries

Denis O'Dea, 75, Acted At the Abbey, in Movies

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 (AP) — Irish actor Denis O'Dea, 75, a performer at the Abbey Theater in the 1930s and a character actor in Hollywood films, died here Sunday.

He first appeared on the New York stage in 1932 and made several movies for John Ford, including "The Informer" in 1935. He played with Clark Gable, Gregory Peck and Marilyn Monroe.

Mr. O'Dea was connected with the Abbey throughout his career as actor and director and after meeting actress Siobhan McKenna there he married her in 1946. In 1956 they played in separate Broadway shows at the same time. He helped to found the Actors Union in Ireland.

Michela Ferraro

CAPRI, Nov. 7 (AP) — Michela Ferraro, 104, popularly known as "La Nonna di Capri" (the Grandmother of Capri), who met many famed visitors to this island at the entrance to the Bay of Naples, died yesterday.

Among the celebrities who visited her in her modest house at Marina Grande, near the Blue Grotto, were King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy, Alfred Krupp, King Farouk and Aristotle Onassis. She became a painter in her later years.

Urbanus Baughman Jr.

TOMS RIVER, N.J., Nov. 7 (AP) — Urbanus Baughman Jr., 73, who as head of the Secret Service for 13 years was responsible for guarding the lives of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, died yesterday.

A native of Camden, N.J., Mr. Baughman started his Secret Service career as a clerk-stenographer in the Philadelphia office in 1927.

H. James Rand

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 (AP) — Inventor H. James Rand, 63, developer of a controversial anti-cancer vaccine, died yesterday of abdominal cancer following a long illness.

Mr. Rand began manufacturing his vaccine in 1966, but the follow-

ing year the U.S. government went to court and secured an order banning the manufacture and use of the vaccine in the United States.

The government suit said that there had been insufficient testing of the vaccine and that it was being produced in unsanitary conditions.

Among Mr. Rand's other inventions were a "nonleaking" faucet, an electronic larynx, a respirator for heart surgery and a rocking hospital bed. Mr. Rand's father, James H. Rand Jr., was founder of the Remington Rand Corp.

Flora Campbell Cutler

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP) — Flora Campbell Cutler, 67, who acted on Broadway in the 1930s, on radio in the 1940s and on television in the 1950s, died here yesterday.

She starred in the TV soap opera "Valiant Lady" in the mid-1950s and appeared in other programs, including "Love of Life," "Edge of Night" and "The Secret Storm." In 1937, she acted on Broadway in "Excursion" and "Many Mansions." On radio, she played in "Lora Lawton" and "The Strange Loves of Evelyn Winters."

Harry Bertola

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP) — Harry Bertola, 63, artist, sculptor and furniture designer, died yesterday at his suburban home here.

Mr. Bertola was born in San Lorenzo, Italy. He came to the United States in 1930, and attended Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Lewis Marion Crosley

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7 (AP) — Lewis Marion Crosley, 89, one of two industrialist brothers who once owned the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, died yesterday.

Mr. Crosley and his late brother, Powell Crosley Jr., founded the Crosley Corp., which included Crosley Aviation, the Crosley Motor Car Co. and WLW radio in Cincinnati, one of the first radio stations in the Midwest.

Botswana President Is Taken to Hospital

GABORONE, Botswana, Nov. 7 (AP) — President Seretse Khama, 57, is seriously ill and in a hospital, his office said today. He was taken to the Scottish Livingstone Hospital about 30 miles west of Gaborone yesterday.

He was taken to the hospital after a fall from a horse while hunting.

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While Taiwan Is Refused Advanced War Planes

U.S. Ends Disapproval of NATO Arms Sales to China

By Oswald Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — The United States has reversed a long-standing policy of discouraging Western arms sales to China, administration officials confirmed yesterday.

They amplified upon a hint by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at a news conference last week that the United States no longer would veto military sales to Peking by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the same time, the Carter administration announced that Taiwan, which has for several years sought to buy advanced war planes from the United States, will have to make do with the F-5E fighter bombers already being assembled there under U.S. license.

Officials stressed that the two policy developments are not directly linked — even though the effect will be to inch forward toward U.S. diplomatic recognition of Peking and to loosen further the U.S. military relationship with Taipei.

The effective green light on NATO arms sales to Peking was intended to counter an increasingly harsh diplomatic campaign by the Soviet Union against West European arms sales to China, officials said.

Mr. Vance, in a cryptic reply to a

question relating to recent Soviet complaints about a pending French sale of anti-tank equipment to Peking, said: "Insofar as other nations are concerned, this is a matter which each of them must decide for itself."

The groundwork for that statement had in fact been laid months before.

The basic decision to let some

NATO arms sales to China go forward without U.S. opposition was made last summer, before the specific proposal of a French arms deal arose, it was explained.

The decision does not alter the long-standing U.S. refusal to sell weapons of any kind to either China or the Soviet Union.

But it was recognized that Peking might be hindered in its recent approaches to the West and to Japan were the United States to exercise a blanket veto over all such sales in CoCom, the special NATO coordinating committee that must approve military transfers from the NATO to Communist countries.

Technically, the United States still has not actually approved the pending French deal or other possible sales to Peking by West Germany, Britain and Italy. But CoCom procedures allow abstention from a veto, and it is understood that the Carter administration intends to use that option in its new policy.

Mr. Vance confirmed that the Soviet Union has raised the issue of West European arms sales to Peking in diplomatic contacts with the United States.

The Soviet press has reported that the question was raised forcefully with Mr. Vance during his strategic arms negotiating visit to Moscow last month.

The decision to limit the sale of

advanced aircraft to Taiwan has been pending for many months, and it was basically a foregone conclusion that the Nationalists would be refused any equipment more lethal than the F-5E.

The only new element in yesterday's announcement was the go-ahead to Taiwan to add "suat" bombs and Maverick air-to-ground missiles to the next 48 F-5Es they choose to build.

Los Angeles Times

Nationalists Disappointed

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Nov. 7 (UPI) —

The Nationalist government expressed disappointment today over the U.S. refusal to sell the more sophisticated planes it had requested.

A military spokesman Maj. Gen. Wang Yieh-kai, said: "We deeply regret that the U.S. government has rejected our request to buy the

Poland-U.K. Talks End

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojciechowski today ended two days of talks with British officials, meeting with Foreign Secretary David Owen and Prime Minister James Callaghan and signing a "convention of cooperation" on culture, education and science.

more sophisticated planes. The planes we requested are what we need to protect the island and for air defense. We hope the U.S. government could reconsider its decision in the future." Taipei had tried to purchase F-5Gs and F-16s, all-weather fighters.

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Speaking from bulletproof enclosure in Juigalpa, Nicaragua, Gen. Anastasio Somoza told rally on Sunday that he is ready for more military and economic attacks on his government.

Offer Excludes Somoza Resignation

Nicaragua Proposes Liberalization Plan

MANAGUA, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The government has submitted liberalization proposals to international mediators for settlement of the Nicaraguan war without the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza.

The Broad Opposition Front, an umbrella political group seeking an end to the Somoza dynasty, set a 15-day deadline, beginning yesterday, to solve the crisis.

Its communiqué did not say what the group would do if the deadline is not met.

A government source said that the proposals did not include Gen. Somoza's resignation "because such an action would entail the violation of our constitution."

"But it contains a series of wide-ranging proposals to liberalize Nicaragua so that it will satisfy the president's enemies such as a new electoral law under which all parties can participate in the process for a free election as well as a reorganization of the judicial system to make it more equitable," the source added.

The text of the document was not released.

Nicaragua has been in turmoil since Sandinista guerrillas began an offensive Sept. 9 in an effort to overthrow Gen. Somoza. The government put down the rebellion, and about 1,500 persons were killed in the fighting.

Political observers said that they did not expect the opposition to be satisfied with the government proposals because Gen. Somoza's resignation is not included. Gen. Somoza's opponents say no substantive negotiations will begin until he steps down.

The government's proposal was presented to the mediators last night by three members of Gen. Somoza's Liberal Party. The mediators — William Bowdler of the United States, Alfredo Obispo of Guatemala and Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic — are expected to pass the proposal on to the opposition group later this week.

Meanwhile, a top member of the Liberal Party, Sen. Ramiro Granada Padilla, 60, was shot twice in Leon, 36 miles west of Managua, by unknown assailants today, police said. His condition was not immediately known. Under Nicaraguan parliamentary rules, Mr. Granada acts as president-designate when Gen. Somoza is out of the country.

Tanzania Said to Prepare For Drive on Ugandans

NAIROBI, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Tanzania has built up a 2-to-1 edge in troop strength over Ugandan forces occupying a slice of Tanzanian territory and is sending more reinforcements to the area for a general offensive, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said an estimated 6,000 Tanzanian troops — about half the Tanzanian Army — are now in the northwest region of the country and that others are continuing to arrive to confront Ugandan President Idi Amin's invaders.

The Ugandan radio, quoting a military spokesman, said Tanzanian troops were shelling Uganda from the border with Rwanda, Reuters reported. The spokesman said Tanzania had about 10,000 troops ready to enter Uganda across a bridge on the Rwanda-Tanzania border, the radio, monitored in London, added.

Since the Ugandan attack last week, Tanzania has sent several thousand troops from all over the country to the battle zone and has pulled back two infantry battalions stationed in neighboring Mozambique.

Tanzania promised a general offensive against the 2,000 to 3,000 Ugandans holding a 710-square-mile area north of the Kagera River.

Military Problems

To release even more troops for combat, thousands of former soldiers yesterday began taking refresher courses, and they will shortly take over routine guard and administration duties from regulars.

The Tanzanians face daunting problems, however, in trying to oust the Ugandans, dug in along the Kagera River, a natural defensive line. The river is 50 yards wide with deep banks and is now swollen by tropical rains.

The Tanzanians do not possess the amphibious craft, bridging equipment or overwhelming superiority in air cover necessary to be assured of successfully crossing the river, military observers said.

The radio in Uganda said yesterday that Marshal Amin had received a message of support from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and said that he was "very happy with it." Shortly after, possibly in response to Mr. Brezhnev's note, Marshal Amin asked the 49-nation Organization of African Unity to form a special mediation committee to try to end the nine-day-old war with Tanzania.

That request was the latest of an increasing number of moves by African and other interested nations to contain the conflict — but all appeared doomed.

Tanzania has said repeatedly that it was not interested in negotiation. Uganda says the captured territory has been formally annexed and is non-negotiable.

Meanwhile, Tanzania's government newspaper, the Daily News, said today that at least 19 Tanzanian students in Uganda had probably been murdered since hostilities broke out last week.

An editorial in the English-language daily said: "The announcement by Radio Uganda that 19 Tanzanian students at the East African Flying School at Soroti, eastern Uganda, had run away following Amin's invasion of Tanzania is ominous."

It added: "Disappearance in Uganda is used euphemistically for the torture and murder of innocent people. In standard Idi Amin parlance, disappearance means only one thing — murder."

Ugandan Desertions Reported

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 7 (AP) — President Amin reportedly has sent members of his "suicide battalion" and a mechanized unit to the rear area of the border war with Tanzania and told them to shoot Ugandans who retreat or desert.

The unconfirmed report from Ugandan exiles said that Ugandan troops who invaded Tanzania last week are without rations and that morale is low.



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The Military in the Middle

The appointment, by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of a military government for Iran was virtually inevitable. The shah has been confronted with both ends of the political spectrum, radical students and conservative Moslems, and if the nation that is so significant strategically and in terms of oil supply is not to descend into anarchy, some kind of single rule must be imposed. The shah has allowed for the possibility of change; he has apologized for whatever gave substance to the charges against his government. But for the moment, at least — a moment of strikes and violent demonstrations — he relies on the armed forces to sustain order.

Assuming that the troops are able to maintain the power of the shah, it will still be far from easy to bring Iran to a constitutional regime. For not only are the political extremes opposing him. There is a very widespread discontent in Iran, the result of the political and technological revolution the shah and the times have introduced into the country. This discontent takes many forms. There is the kind of trouble that afflicts the traditional small businessman under the impact of modern merchandizing — France, among other industrial states, has seen that issue arise among the Poujadists. There is a more general disturbance over the way in which the shah has spent oil revenues on weapons — a subject that is probably chiefly focused on the popular wish for something more personal and comfortable than tanks, guns and planes to emerge from their oil wells, but which does have a relationship with Iran's neighbors, including Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Many aspects of these sources of Iranian annoyance with their government find voice in religious traditionalism, which has often been a major political influence in Moslem

countries. Whether through the Mahdi in the Sudan or the Saudi dynasty, an emphasis on religion has and does play a significant role in many states. But — as is the case in Iran today — it is not always easy to predict, in political terms, just what this influence is likely to produce. It can range from forms of socialism, as in Iraq and Syria, through the conservatism of Saudi Arabia to the mere adventurism of an Idi Amin.

The religious rebels in Iran emphasize means — an Islamic republic — rather than specific goals with respect to the country's economy. This is probably one reason why the traditionalists of Iran's Moslem establishment have not clashed with the student radicals, who tend toward more specific forms of socialism. And since the leftist and the religious groups tend to agree about the need for using Iranian funds for other purposes than arms, they have that, too, in common.

But arms expenditures can affect Iran's neighbors and can recreate some of the ties with the Soviet Union that developed during the initial creation of the Iranian oil industry and in World War II. The United States presently shares the opposition the shah has evoked — but there are still memories of Soviet intervention in Iran and there may well be sharp differences over how far a new Iran might drift away from Islamic socialism toward atheistic Communism.

Consequently, Iran needs a breathing period in which to define the aims of the various groups now contending with the shah, and to spell out its national positions, with the United States, with the Soviet Union and with the Arab League. None of these are clear; all could complicate the nation's difficulties. It must be hoped that the military will supply this time of discussion, for the shah as well as for his people. Iran is too important, in place, in power, in petroleum, to lapse into a conflict of moods.

Amin's Invasion

How is it that a crazy like Idi Amin of Uganda gets to be able to invade Tanzania? It's that the Soviet Union, prowling for pawns to move on the African chessboard, loaded up President Amin with the military hardware he has now put to aggressive use against his neighbor. Without Soviet guns and planes — and the encouragement they provide — Ugandan forces would not be sitting on some 700 square miles of northern Tanzania. Amin's claim that he is merely responding to a Tanzanian invasion has no demonstrable basis at all.

The Russians also supply guns to Tanzania; there the Soviet purpose evidently is to displace Peking as Tanzania's leading military patron. This puts Moscow in the position of, in effect, sponsoring one client's aggression against another. Other African states have a powerful interest in persuading the Soviet Union to cut off Uganda. By doing so, Moscow would at once be aiding one of the more progressive African states, punishing the most savage regime on the continent and bolstering the essential African principle of respect for colonially drawn frontiers. Otherwise, since geography and the deployment of forces make it hard for Tanzania to drive the Ugandans out, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere could be in very difficult straits.

One further possibility is that Kenya, through which all of landlocked Uganda's oil and other imports pass, could staunch the flow. The trouble here is that Kenya and Tanzania have their own nasty feud going. They now have fresh and urgent reasons to talk out their differences. Idi Amin is an embarrassment and menace to all of Africa, and all Africans share an interest in seeing his occupation of northern Tanzania rolled back and Amin's own rule brought to an end. He is no less loathsome, we might add, for playing the buffoon: The other day, Amin, a hulking former boxer, challenged the slight Nyerere to settle the war in a boxing match.

The United States has sharply condemned the Ugandan invasion. Just last month, trade with Uganda was halted in response to Amin's gross human-rights violations, including his butchery of hundreds of thousands of his own citizens. As it happens, the cutoff left Washington with no easy way, beyond words, of taking concrete steps to help out Tanzania in the current crisis arising from actions Amin has taken outside his own borders. That means in practical terms that his invasion has to be dealt with either by the Russians or the Africans, in their respective ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Crack in Cambodia

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, should accept the invitation of Cambodia to see with his own eyes the human-rights situation in the country its rulers call "Democratic Kampuchea."

Not that Waldheim would see anything his hosts didn't want him to see. No doubt it would be something like an International Red Cross inspector's visit to a sanitized World War II Nazi POW camp.

Certainly he wouldn't see where all the bodies are buried. Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have been liquidated by the Pol Pot regime since 1975, through execution, starvation, disease and overwork, range up to 2 million.

But Western journalists have been invited to accompany Waldheim, and if permitted reasonable freedom of movement they might be able to penetrate some of the sham.

The Cambodian Communists are showing they are not such xenophobes after all. They have belatedly realized they need international moral support in their ongoing war with Vietnam, and the only way to get it is to show the world they are not such beasts as the refugees who continue to flee Cambodia claim.

If a trip by Waldheim would result in some relaxation of the red grip over the people of Cambodia and some improvement in their lives, it would be worth it.

— From the Pittsburgh Press.

Trading With East

A study by the Brookings Institution concludes that some of the Communist countries already are overextended and may be unable to meet their future obligations. Other countries may find themselves in similar straits unless the volume of trade slows considerably. According to the study, Eastern Europe's net debt grew between 1974 and 1977 from \$13 billion to \$46 billion. Almost two-thirds of that is owed to Western banks. Most of the Communist countries now have a higher ratio of debts to export earnings than do most of the underdeveloped countries. What all of that adds up to is this question: Just how beneficial to the West is the growth of East-West trade? Especially, if some of the governments of Eastern Europe find themselves unable to meet their credit obligations.

— From the Marion (Ill.) Daily Republican.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1903

PARIS — A new device for the detection of underwater sound signals has been developed. The sound of a bell, which was affixed underwater at the base of a lighthouse, has been received over three miles away, during a storm so severe that the beam and whistle from the lighthouse could not be perceived. There is, however, a possible military application for this marvelous lifesaver. If a cruiser could use this delicate receiving apparatus to detect the approach of a submarine boat, half the terrors of this weapon of warfare would disappear.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1928

NEW YORK — The burial of Arnold Rothstein, widely known gambler, who died from bullet wounds following his refusal to pay a \$380,000 poker debt, was held under police guard today in the Cypress Hills cemetery in Brooklyn. Detectives mingled with the throng looking for George McManus, who was at the poker game in which Rothstein lost the \$380,000 and then refused to pay, charging the game was fixed. McManus apparently passed the word that unless Rothstein paid, the debt would be collected with guns. Rothstein's friends are out to avenge him.



Carter Gets a Breathing Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — With the election past and the new Congress, two months away from assembling, President Carter and his administration colleagues have — for the first time in two years — a kind of breathing space in which they can assess where they are and where they are going.

It is an important time for the president and for the country. The pace of decision-making will be less frenetic than it was two years ago, in the transition period from his own election to his inauguration. But the decisions will be at least as significant in shaping the future of his government and his 1980 political prospects.

The budget Carter submits this January will be in effect until a month before election day. The legislative program he shapes in the next 60 days will define the domestic agenda for the 1979 and 1980 congressional sessions.

If he is able to negotiate the final terms of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union between now and the end of the year, the SALT treaty will be the focus of the next great foreign-policy debate. If he cannot, the consequence will be felt in defense budgets for the remainder of his administration.

Mideast Talks

Similarly, with the Middle East talks, an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty seems almost assured — something no one would have supposed possible when Carter took office. But it is still uncertain whether that agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement or a barrier to its accomplishment.

Most of all, the period ahead is important in the struggle to save the dollar, stem inflation and set the domestic economy on a course which, if possible, sustains growth and, at least, avoids a severe and prolonged recession.

That is no small order. But it is not so intimidating a task as Jimmy Carter faced two years ago, when he set out to construct a government and give it leadership after a shaky election victory.

His skills have developed in the period of apprenticeship, and the priorities for him are perhaps clearer now than they were two years ago. They can be summarized in three words which he used repeatedly in his own campaign: stability, compassion and competence.

World Order

The first two years of the Carter administration have seen significant steps toward the stabilization of the international order. The United States has avoided several temptations for unwelcome intervention. It has helped significantly in the Middle East negotiations. And it has played a generally constructive role in Africa, the Far East and Latin America. The Soviet-U.S. equation is unsettled, but not unpromising.

The same cannot be said about the management of the economy. It has been a period of severe disruption at home and abroad, and Carter's economic policies have not contributed to confidence-building in either arena. The frequent sudden swerves in policy indicate the president's own dissatisfaction with the record.

Stabilizing the economy must be his first priority. But that process is inevitably going to be painful. And given the power balance in the United States and abroad, the probability is that the people who will be squeezed hardest will be those who are least able to protect themselves — the citizens of the poor nations of the world and the families on the margins of the American economy.

The new Congress will be at least as responsive to the pressures of the middle class and affluent as the old one was. So Carter will have more challenges to prove his compassion by protecting the powerless than he did in the last two years.

All this will provide a real test of his administration's political competence. The president does not like criticism of his appointees, whether it comes from inside or

outside the White House. But the fact is that some of them have plainly been found wanting — mediocre or worse.

He will never have a better opportunity than the next two months afford to look around the White House, the Executive Office Building and the departments and ask his own question: Why not the best?

Mideast Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — Events have conspired to overload the political system here in the Middle East. From Iran at the Asian edge of the area to Algeria in the west, every government is under heavy pressure to resolve internal contradictions.

A diplomatic realignment — the third in the last five years — is a near certainty. Whether the transition can be accomplished without a political cataclysm is not so clear.

The seeds of the present trouble were planted by the huge rise in oil prices which took place almost overnight just five years ago. Gods, perhaps, could have figured out fair and honest ways to spread about the uneasured hundreds of billions of dollars that suddenly came flooding in upon the oil-exporting states.

Humans did not. In almost every one of the newly rich oil countries there has been a truly bad distribution of revenues — headlong development leading to social dislocations, rampant inflation, grossly unequal rewards and corruption on a grand scale.

The strikes, riots and protests against the shah of Iran are only the biggest and most dramatic example of the social backlash occasioned by the sudden access of new wealth after 1973. Saudi Arabia.

— Letters —

Company Profits

The story in the IHT (Oct. 31) showing that a survey of 548 major companies showed a rise of almost 21 percent in their after-tax profits during the third quarter of this year must cause many of your readers to wonder whether this does not indicate that many price rises were higher than necessary to compensate these companies for their higher operating costs.

If a heavy tax were levied on increased profits, it would probably discourage companies from raising prices above limits justified by higher operating costs. This should certainly be a most effective way to curb inflation.

JACQUES OZANNE.

Omission

I thank you for the distinction extended to my letter which you cared to publish in your issue of Nov. 2.

Reading it again, I notice that you omitted key words of my text, thus giving to my letter a completely different meaning.

I wrote: "firmly announce full blocking of any further increase of the M1 (money supply), potential credit restrictions and raise in the prime rate."

And you printed: "firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate."

I meant exactly the opposite.

N.X. YANACOPOULOS.

Geneva.

Kuwait and the smaller states of the Gulf face the same troubles if they are not careful.

Iraq, Libya and Algeria have been able to avoid the trouble only by a kind of radical put-on. While doing business like crazy with the capitalist world, their leaders have pretended to be super-radicals in political matters. Because all three countries are relatively isolated, they have been able to get away with the put-on. But even that act cannot go on forever.

Especially since the rising importance of the oil-exporting states had a critical impact upon Israel. The Israelis, badly scared by the 1973 war with Egypt and Syria, panicked themselves into believing that their chief ally, the United States, would sacrifice them to its interest in assured supplies of Arab oil.

Partly as a result, the Israelis elected, in the spring of 1977, a hard-line government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin came to office determined to show that Israel could fend for itself even without the total backing of Washington.

To that end he initiated — chiefly through secret meetings in Morocco in September, 1977 — moves for a separate peace with Egypt. Those moves bore fruit in President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. The Jerusalem visit led directly to the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

The prospect of peace between Egypt and Israel turns the screw on every Arab government. Those who prided themselves on their toughness toward Israel now have to prove their mettle. That is why the Iraqis, Syrians and Palestinian Liberation Organization called an anti-Sadat summit meeting in Baghdad.

More moderate governments with connections to Egypt — especially those with oil to export — at least had to prove that they were not going to sell out the Palestinians. That is why Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the sheikdoms of the Gulf sent officials to Baghdad.

Inevitably there follows some realignment in the Arab world. The highly vulnerable moderate states now have to take their distances from Egypt and stand a little closer to the Palestinians. The extreme radicals — Iraq, Libya, Algeria and parts of the PLO — have to curb their rhetoric to make their charges of an Egyptian sellout more appealing to the outside world.

Here in Egypt, President Sadat has to adjust his regime away from cooperation with Saudi Arabia and toward cooperation with Israel and the United States that explains his recent shifts in the Cabinet, the army and the structure of Egypt's political parties.

Perhaps it will be possible for all the governments involved to make the required adjustments without falling from power. But the transition is bound to be delicate. In any case, the Middle East is entering a testing time of extreme tension. Anybody who raises the pressures higher is playing with fire.

William J. Leahy From Dublin:

Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them.

DUBLIN — A Belfast man recently told me that for the first time he was frightened to walk down Dublin's O'Connell Street. In the second quarter of this year there was a 13 percent rise in indictable crime over the same quarter of the previous year, and crimes against the person were up 44 percent. Still, the Irish Republic remains one of the least violent of countries, with a murder rate of less than 5 percent of that of a large American city. In an Irish court an assault is given the most serious consideration by spectators and judges.

But astonishing by any standards are the constantly increasing numbers of armed robberies of post offices, payrolls, banks, mail trains, and armored cars, crimes carried out with such ease that the police are in a constant state of embarrassment.

The latest government figures show that up to October there have been 610 robberies in which more than £1.6 million were taken. Less than 2 percent of the money has been recovered.

The frequency, variety, and coincidence of the robberies have created an atmosphere which has continued to encourage newcomers. In September, two security vans were robbed in two days. If £22,000 was taken from a bakery at gunpoint, £35,000 was taken in Galway by men armed with butchers' knives and pickaxes. In early August, £66,000 was taken in one day in several armed robberies. In one case, "Tackled Bandits Got Away," but in another the police arrived at the scene by accident and in the crossfire a woman clerk was shot in the back. A Kerry postal employee was charged with stealing £37,000 from his place of work, and a policeman was given only one year in prison for inciting a colleague to aid and abet a bank robbery. Two raids in Shannon on one day netted £22,000 from a bank and £36,000 in industrial diamonds.

Longest Trial

But it has been the well-organized crimes like "The Great Irish Robbery" which have received the greatest publicity. In March, 1976, several men set off detonators on a line in County Kildare, stopped the train with a red light and made off with £500,000. Soon the office of the Irish Republican Socialist Party was raided and 16 of its members arrested, four of whom were brought to trial before the Special Criminal Court, where republicans are tried without juries. The trial became the longest in the history of the state, and because of the death of one of the judges, there must be a second trial.

On June 7, a nine-man gang took £500,000 from a security van in broad daylight on the Limerick-Killarney road, making use of two-way radios, steel-cutting equipment, hijacked trucks to block the road, and vans painted to look like government vehicles. More recently, £50,000 was taken in Donegal town from a post office mail van.

In none of these cases was the money protected by armed guards. But what may seem like laxness in the response to this crime wave is better explained by the part that history has played in the attitudes of the Irish toward banks and arms. If it is true that with predictable exceptions the Irish have no great love of banks, it may be said that traditionally banks have been associated with foreign exploitation and have, in fact, played little part in pooling capital within the country.

Even under the current pressures, neither the police, the public nor the politicians show much will to arm the men on the beat. At the formation of the state, the government, realizing that the Irish people would thereafter remind them of foreign domination, bravely organized an unarmed force. Thus it is that the armed robbers are now putting the government in a difficult moral position. The public is upset mainly if someone gets hurt. A woman postal clerk, describing a robbery on the radio, began, "The lads came in . . ." And at a recent trial the police mentioned the testimony against the defendants by stating that the robbers downed

their weapons at the sight of an armed detective. No one wants bloodshed.

In this verbally attuned country the raiders are frequently localized by their accents, and their political associations, if any, are quickly established. Many raiders come from the North, where there are now fewer robberies. This summer two Dublin bankrobbers were interviewed on the state radio about the details of their work. Many people, including the police, recognized their voices.

Thirty percent of the major armed robberies are said to be the work of the Provisional and Official IRA's and the IRSP. Verification of the republicanism of robbers can be determined in part by the counsel they choose, in part by the counsel in which they are tried, and, assuming that they are convicted, whether or not they are sent into one of the republican sections of a prison. Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them. Further, they are given the chance of being granted amnesty once the troubles in the North end. Police theorize that the republicans tend to come in spurts timed to pay for large arms arrivals from outside the country. But most armed robberies are said to be done by 12 criminal gangs whose members are known to the police.

The relatively loose security in banks is tightening up only slowly. One bank in the western part of the country used to pile banknotes 2 feet high inside the windows that faced on the street. Tellers frequently stepped away from their wide, open windows with stacks of pounds within reach. Many modern bank buildings feature street-level open doors — without armed guards. Transfer of money is handled by unarmed men carrying out "drills." After a recent upsurge in armed robberies, Dublin's largest bank was guarded by heavily armed soldiers — but only for two days.

The police, of course, are embarrassed by their clear inability to cope. Morale is low. Until a recent wage settlement, Irish policemen with 15 years experience earned £1,600 less per year than did their English counterparts.

Lack of Policy

Conor Brady, a Dublin journalist, reports a lack of overall crime policy, little planning, no serious crime unit, no instructions to police on how to handle armed robberies, confusion over jurisdiction, insufficient money for informers, no undercover agents, no modern communications system, no study of police time response, and, he concludes, ". . . criminal investigation consists mainly of two men working in a little office at the back of Dublin Castle." Brady claims that he knows of only one case in 900 in which a telephone call from a citizen to the police resulted in the interruption of an armed robbery.

After a famous art robbery a couple of years ago, the lord and lady of the house united themselves and alerted the alarm system that connected their house to the closest police station. Tired of waiting for the police, they walked to the station and found it closed, as many are closed much of the time in rural Ireland.

As the new Irish parliament opens, the government is under pressure to do something about the problem, but as yet its plans are not clear.

What is clear is that Ireland is suffering from a bad case of uneven development. If it is true that the policies of recent Irish governments are succeeding in building an industrial base, it is also true that such development has badly outstripped those ancillary services that tend to mitigate the pains brought about by such rapid development: services like better road and telephone systems. And a modern police force to cope with sophisticated robbers who show no hesitancy to modernize.

JPK 101 500

2d Detention of American

Russia Holds U.S. Woman
In Customs Investigation

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 — Soviet authorities prevented an Illinois woman from leaving the Soviet Union on Friday and are continuing to hold her near Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport on possible charges of customs violations, the U.S. Embassy confirmed yesterday.

The embassy refused to reveal the woman's name, but sources said she is from Morton Grove, Ill., and was traveling as a tourist. She was stopped as she attempted to return to the United States on Friday after visiting relatives in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia.

She is the second American in recent days to be detained here. It was reported Saturday that authorities have ordered Leo Sonner, manager of the Moscow office of Dow Chemical Co., not to leave the country pending investigation of a traffic accident in which he was involved a week ago.

The incidents follow the sentencing on Oct. 30 of two Soviet citizens in the United States to terms of 50 years each after their conviction on charges of attempting to steal U.S. submarine secrets. The Kremlin has protested the sentences as an act of "gross arbitrariness" and demanded that the two be returned to the Soviet Union.

There has been speculation in the U.S. community here that the actions against the Illinois woman and Mr. Sonner might be an attempt by Moscow to emphasize its demands that Rudolf Chernyayev and Valdik Enger be allowed to leave the United States.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said yesterday, however, that the embas-

sy "declines to speculate" on whether the cases are linked with any other issues.

"No alarm buttons have been pushed so far," another source said. There are an estimated 500 to 600 U.S. residents in Moscow, and it is believed that 40 percent to 50 percent of them do not have diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Sonner said yesterday that he had been involved in a traffic accident in which a pedestrian was slightly injured. He said that he is cooperating with the authorities and that an investigation is proceeding. He refused further comment.

Informal sources said Saturday that Mr. Sonner had been summoned to a hearing in the case this Thursday and that Soviet authorities notified the U.S. Embassy last weekend that he could not leave the country pending the outcome.

The Illinois woman has been visited by a U.S. consular official but is otherwise being held incommunicado near the airport, sources said. She was detained after customs officials found jewelry and other declared items in her suitcase before her scheduled departure last Friday.

Gifts From Relatives

The woman reportedly said that the items were gifts from relatives in Tbilisi.

It is uncertain how long she will be held, although no resolution of the case is expected until after the Revolution Day festivities here today and tomorrow. The authorities have also reportedly indicated that they want to check the woman's story with her relatives in Tbilisi.

The U.S. community is still jittery after last summer's arrest and trial of U.S. businessman Francis Crawford. Mr. Crawford was arrested here on June 13, within days of the arrests of Chernyayev and Enger in the United States, for allegedly speculating in currency. He was imprisoned for 15 days, tried, and given a suspended sentence after a Moscow court found him guilty. He was allowed to leave the country Sept. 8.

The case was seen in Washington as retaliation for the jailing of the two Russians, and it contributed to tension in Soviet-U.S. relations last summer.

There have been persistent reports that Washington and Moscow are negotiating a prisoner exchange involving Chernyayev, Enger, and a U.S. spy held here, Anatoli Filatov, and possibly some prominent human rights dissidents.

© Los Angeles Times



President Leonid Brezhnev waves to crowd in Red Square during celebration of the 61st anniversary of the revolution.

China Aides Walk Out

Warning to Peking Seen
As Kremlin Marks Revolt

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The Soviet Union paraded its military might through Red Square today in a celebration of the 61st anniversary of the 1917 Revolution, and sounded a pointed warning to China.

Joining Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the Kremlin leadership on the review platform atop the granite tomb of Lenin were Vietnamese Communist Party chief Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The display was interpreted as a sharp warning to Peking in view of increasing tension along Vietnam's border with China and a new Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov denounced Chinese policy in his speech at Red Square. "A serious danger for the cause of peace and socialism is presented by the policy of the Peking leaders," Marshal Ustinov said.

Chinese charge d'affaires Tien Tseng-pei, Chinese military attaché Chiang Hung-chi, and their translator walked out of the celebrations to protest Marshal Ustinov's remarks. A Chinese Embassy official confirmed that the three had walked out.

The parade marked the biggest

holiday of the year on the Soviet calendar — the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution that brought the Communists to power.

This year's parade was a scaled-down and less militant version of the celebration last year of the 60th anniversary of the revolution. There were no tanks or tracked howitzers rumbling through the square. Last year, 336 vehicles were paraded, this year 200.

In his seven-minute speech, Marshal Ustinov charged that Peking's leaders "team up with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and inflict damage to the revolutionary and national liberation movements."

But the Soviet defense minister said, "The Soviet armed forces, armed with modern military technology, maintain constant combat readiness firmly standing guard over the peaceful creative work of our people."

Bombings in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 7 (AP) — Three bomb explosions jolted San Salvador early today. Officials said there were no injuries but two banks were heavily damaged. No group claimed responsibility for the bombings.

Landlords Prefer Foreigners

Italians Are Snubbed as Tenants in Rome

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP) — Italians are not welcome in Rome. At least not by the Roman landlords who place apartment advertisements in newspapers.

"Foreigners only," "Japanese preferred," "Western European diplomats only." These conditions appear routinely — often in bold letters — in apartment notices both in Italian and English daily newspapers.

"The apartment market is very tight for everybody," said Daniela Genesi, a Rome real estate agent. "And if you are an Italian, and I don't care if you are a banker or a wealthy businessman, you shouldn't expect to get a place through newspapers or real estate agencies. My advice? Work through your personal friends."

An American journalist had trouble passing as a foreigner — he spoke Italian too well — and had to get a letter from the U.S. Embassy to persuade his landlord to agree to a lease.

Diverse Arguments

Arguments favoring foreign tenants are diverse and frivolous.

Foreigners are better housekeepers. They have fewer children. They pay on time. They may even agree to pay in foreign money the landlords could use to support their children abroad or deposit in foreign accounts and save trouble circumventing government restrictions on taking lire out of Italy.

Foreigners also generally do not insist on long leases and leave when their contracts expire. And as in many other countries, frequent turnovers can mean frequent rent increases.

Real estate brokers agree, however, that the most important reason the landlords opt for short-term leases by foreigners is the uncertainty created by a new and controversial rent law, *equo canone* (fair rent), which went into force last Wednesday.

Hammered out after years of bitter debate in Parliament, the rent stabilization law severely limits the amount the landlords can charge, and many real estate agents claim that under the law the landlords are better off leaving their apartments empty than occupied.

"It's a bad law, a typical byproduct of political hatching," said J.A. Santini, a real estate broker. "It's so un-Italian in character, too, spelling out everything in minute details and leaving no room for good-faith bargaining. It fails to recognize market forces. And it's so complex that I am beginning to think the law is not really meant to be enforced. It serves nobody's interest anyway — the landlords don't want to rent their apartments, so there are fewer apartments on the market, and at higher prices. This law will simply encourage illegal transactions."

Apartment in the center of the city are not only hard to come by, but also beyond the reach of middle-income families. In a typical scramble for apartments, nearly 20 persons showed up for a chance to inspect a two-bedroom flat in Rome's fashionable Parioli on a Sunday.

Those who responded to the advertisement were told by the landlord that he could not tell them over the phone what the rent was. It was too complicated, he said. Complicated it was. The would-be tenants gathered at the apartment and were told that the maxi-

mum rent allowed under the new law was 270,000 lire (about \$340), but that he wanted to charge 500,000 lire (about \$620). And since that is illegal, he would like to collect the excess portion in cash — roughly \$6,720 over a two-year lease period — in advance.

He then solemnly declared that, other things being equal, preference would be given to foreigners.

He then solemnly declared that, other things being equal, preference would be given to foreigners.

Prominent Tory Resigns

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — John Davies, 62, Conservative foreign affairs spokesman, announced his resignation from Parliament yesterday. He underwent surgery for a brain tumor two weeks ago. Mr. Davies was industry secretary in the 1970-74 Conservative government.

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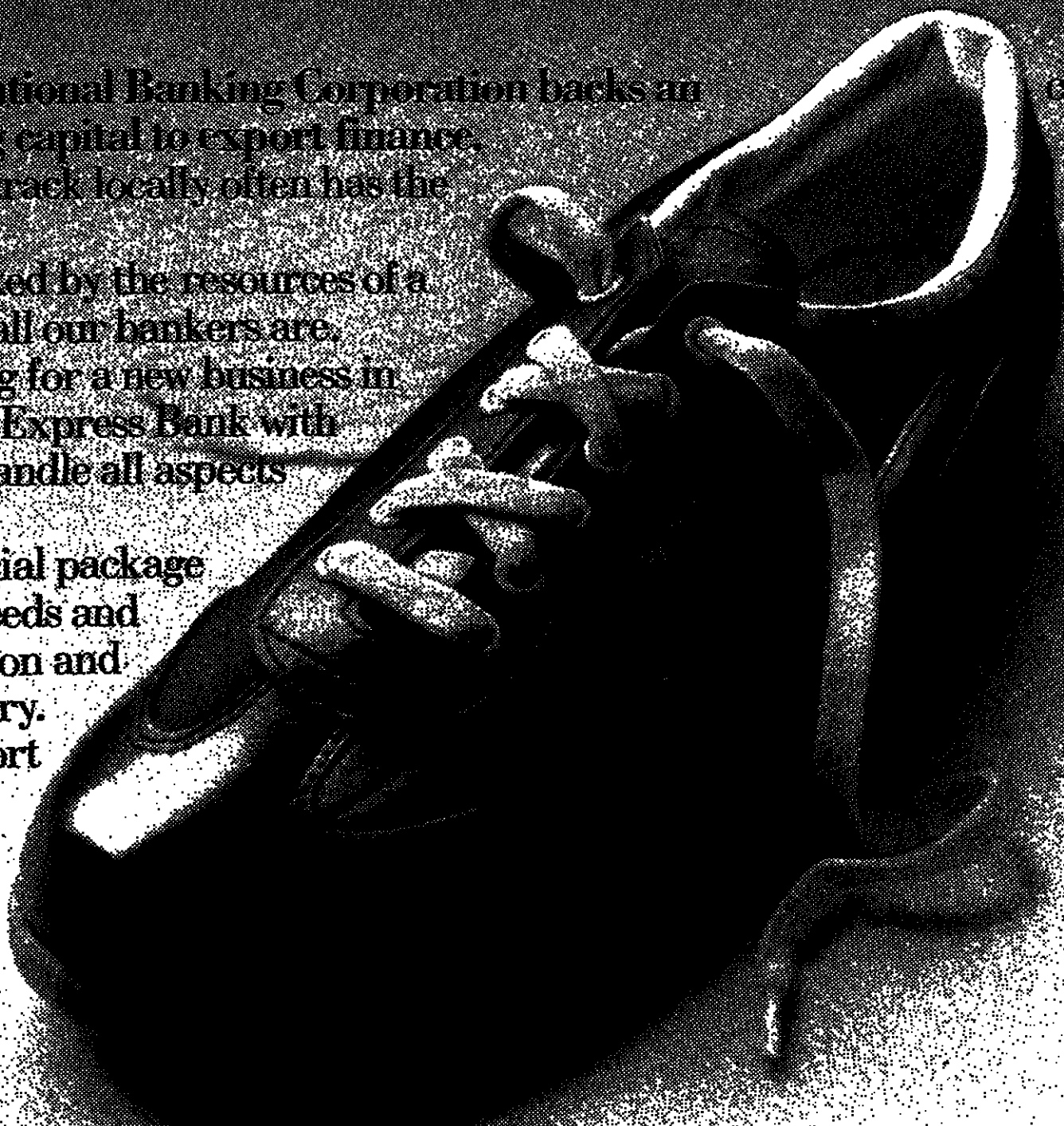
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Films in Paris

Forget Altman's 'Remember'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — "Remember My Name" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Quintette in English) is by Alan Rudolph, of "Welcome to L.A." fame. His new film has been produced by Robert Altman, who sees him as a white hope of the American avant-garde. It has been inspired, according to its director-author, by the melodramatic feminine-hysteria movies of the 1930s. In a sense, it is an oblique and grave parody of that genre. A study of obsessive monomania, Rudolph proclaims it the portrait of a modern woman, but it actually is a modernization of the Davis-Crawford-Stanwyck heroine.

Geraldine Chaplin is its star, and her sinister persecution of a married man is set forth as in an anxiety dream. She taunts his house and his place of work, and finally terrorizes his wife. Why? Because she is his ex-wife (amazingly, his current spouse never knew he had one); she is back from serving a murder sentence and, with lunacy in her eyes, she is demanding certain rights. She is a liberated woman — at least she has been liberated from prison.

Rudolph's are merely shadowy outlines of characters, and consequently their supposed emotions seem to issue not from themselves so much as from a hidden scenario who is operating a talking machine. So sketchy is the technique, so vague the motivation, that much of what happens is ludicrous. The belated exposition, rattled off when the paranoid stalker has been arrested and is confronted by her ex-husband in a police station, is utterly unconvincing. The players cannot make it plausible, because the script is as unbinding as the heroine.

Geraldine Chaplin, more skilled in comedy than in drama, succeeds in creating a chilling image of the vengeful woman, and Anthony Perkins is the guilt-ridden husband. Rudolph's psycho-detective excursion captures the attention at first, but the cast remains just so many improbable spooks. In "Remember My Name" substance and delineation grapple in an inconclusive tug-of-war.

* * *

Translator-equals-traitor is an ancient axiom. The title of Dino Risi's new film, "Primo Amore," has become "Denier Amour" in France.

This about-face may be explained, if not pardoned, by the matter at hand. The scenario of the film (at the Elysees Lincoln, the Monte-Carlo and the Quintette in Italian) depicts an old man's infatuation with a young girl. Their union is her big chance — and probably his last.

Its theme is indebted to "The Blue Angel," which is mentioned, and several incidents have been borrowed from Duvivier's "Fin du Jour" and Sacha Guitry's "Neuf Célébaires," both of which were set in old-folks' homes. These latter are not credited, and looking them perhaps hints that Risi is in want of ideas, but he has revised the material with customary verve and humor.

A worn out vaudeville clown who has lost his public resigns himself to retirement in a charity hostel for passe performers. He is horribly bored by the confinement, by the gabble and antics of his senile companions and by the tyranny of the retreat's boss. Life still bubbles in this sexagenarian song-and-dance man, and soon he is courting a pert, pretty chambermaid.

She is a saucy adolescent who has obtained her job by submitting to the institute's director, and she sees in her new admirer a possible way to better her lot. When he unexpectedly comes into some money, he flees with her to Rome.

On the Arts Agenda

"Orpheus/Petrushka," a new ballet by Fred Howard employing the two Stravinsky ballet scores and Stravinsky's "Symphonies for Wind Instruments," will be given its first performances by the Frankfurt Ballet Nov. 18 and 20. Ralf Weikert will conduct, and the sets and costumes will be by Marco Arturo Marelli. Silvia Winterhalter, Max Midinet, James Saunders, Trudie Campbell, Ilka Doubek and Gisela Schneider will dance principal roles.

* * *

The first performances in France of "Ex-Position" by Mauricio Kagel, described as "actions in sound" for athletes, singers and percussion machines, will be the

third atelier program at IRCAM's Espace de Projection, at the Centre Georges Pompidou, in Paris, on Nov. 24, 25, 26 and 27. It will be the first time that IRCAM's new performance hall has been used for a theatrical presentation, after two purely instrumental-electronic programs.

* * *

Chamber music of Mozart and Faure will comprise three programs to be given on successive Sundays by the Loewenguth Quartet, with the clarinetist Georgina Dobree and the pianists Françoise Doreau and Alain Sabouret. Each program will be given twice, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Nov. 19, 26 and Dec. 3 at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Salle Rosini (6 Rue Drouot) in Paris.

Jazz

10 Sides of Keith Jarrett
— And All Solo Piano

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — It takes courage to issue a 10-record solo piano album. Courage, talent, ego, and maybe good business sense. Keith Jarrett has in the past few years grown to be one of the hottest names in jazz, and this has come about by his reaching the chamber-music audience in addition. He has a wide market and knows how to service it.

In any case his "Sun Bear Concerts" (148 German marks, 500 French francs or \$75), recorded live in Japan two years ago and issued in October by ECM (Munich), is certainly an event.

A Master

The great solo pianist Art Tatum did not make many more than 10 LPs during his entire career. Neither did Thelonious Monk. Jarrett's 10-in-1 reflects our age, where more is generally equated with better. But this is not to imply lack of quality: Jarrett is a master.

Listening to all 10 one after the other is not a good idea. It doesn't do the music justice. The basic sound, which becomes monotonous after a while, overpowers the content, which is intelligent, passionate and varied. They should be taken as 10 short stories to be read between other reading material, to be put on the shelf and savored slowly. Perhaps this is what Jarrett means by his dedication: "Think of your ears as eyes."

The music works on two levels. It is often comfortable, like what Eric Satie described as "furniture music." (It is reminiscent of Satie in general.) It can be played behind conversation, while reading, at bedtime. On the other hand it holds up to careful listening.

Stephen Davis of the New York Times described Jarrett as "Chopin and Art Tatum streaming together downriver in a canoe."

Bluesy Interludes

The pulse cannot be described as "swinging" in the strict sense of the word. Though there are bluesy interludes (he is at his best here), it is not for dancing or even finger-popping. Generally the music is rather Eastern, in that the purpose seems to be as much to calm the spirit as to interest the intellect. There are trance-like passages reminiscent of Terry Riley, Phil Glass or Steve Reich. The sections are strung together with lucidity, a sense of form and a great deal of drama.

One mundane quibble. The records are not numbered consecutively, so that finding a particular side at a particular time can be frustrating. The "Sun Bear Concerts" are an important example of the widening scope of that 20th century form of improvisation called jazz. Jarrett has done more than create a style — he is inventing a form.

Photo Scene

Graphic Montages by 2 Young Brothers

PARIS

Claude and Jacques Postel, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou, to Nov. 27.

Two young brothers present graphic montages with which, through repetitive images of banal objects (stairs, windows), they succeed in creating impressions that are visually strong and esthetically pure. The repetition brings out qualities in the objects that transform the dimensions of their utilitarian side.

* * *

Heinrich Kuehn, La Remise du Parc, 2 Impasse des Bourdonnais, Paris 1, to Dec. 9.

A friend of Alfred Stieglitz, German photographer Kuehn was one of the most noted pictorialists of his time (1866-1944), a man in constant search of visual perfection. His photographs have painting-like qualities, as if Kuehn were competing with painters. His images are important not only as historical documents but also as valuable artistic achievements arrived at by a technique considered revolutionary in his time.

The History of Trains, FNAC-Montparnasse, 136 Rue de Rennes, Paris 6.

In this review of the first really revolutionary mode of transport since the discovery of the wheel, we have illustrations of man's conquest of the open spaces of Europe and especially of North America. It is also the encounter of two technical worlds, the steam engine that made overland communication

possible, and the camera, which began a revolution in visual communication that continues today. The images of the first trains generate an a certain romantic feeling that is difficult to escape.

Bruno Requiart, Galerie Zabriske, 29 Rue Abry le Boucher, Paris 4, to Nov. 18.

A study of the Palace of Versailles and its gardens.

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Hayward Gallery, London, Nov. 11-Jan. 7.

Erica Lemard, Lange-Irschl Photogalerie, Munich, Turkenstrasse 54, to Nov. 25 — Women, sisters.

Weegee, Galerie A. Nagel, Berlin, to Nov. 18.

Astrid, Aspects, 72 Rue du Président, Brussels, to Nov. 11.

— C.G. CUPIC

Exhibitions

De Gaulle Show a Surprise Hit

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — Charles de Gaulle is alive and well and thriving in Paris, even though he died eight years ago.

While the nation agonizes over a recent interview with a 90-year-old Vichy France official accused of collaborating with the Nazis and wrestles with the painful memories of World War II, thousands of Parisians are flocking daily to soak up a brighter version of the past contained in "L'Exposition Charles de Gaulle." The exhibition opened a week ago in a chamber of city hall, and so far has drawn about 20,000 people.

Audiovisual Account

The show — hundreds of photographs, documents, memorabilia and an audiovisual account of the general's achievements — is the first major exhibit on France's great leader. It was organized by the Institut Charles de Gaulle and partially funded by city hall and the defense ministry.

"We never expected so many people," said Denise Martin, a city hall employee, on a recent day when visitors crowded to buy posters of de Gaulle after walking solemnly through the exhibit. "He's going to bypass Napoleon, just you wait and see," said a foreigner observing the scene.

80 Panels

The show is unusually well constructed, with 80 panels that lead the visitor from the birth of de Gaulle in 1890, through his school days, his marriage, his soldiering years and on to his famous resistance appeal of June 18, 1940; thence from London, the liberation of Paris in August of 1944 and other great moments.

Through pictures and documents, de Gaulle's finest hours are glorified. His more controversial periods are minimized — the civil unrest in May of 1968, for instance, is relegated to one small panel.

The photos of the Normandy invasion and of the liberation of Paris

is in 1944 seem to underplay the role of U.S. forces.

"We know you Americans helped and thank you," said Jean-Francois Dufourmy, 32, who came to the exhibit out of curiosity. "What can you expect?" he added. "This is a Charles de Gaulle exhibit chez Jacques Chirac. If you want to see pictures of Americans, better go to the war museum at the Invalides."

The exhibit covers de Gaulle's official trips as president of the republic; his thoughts on weighty subjects are conveyed through quotations from his writings and speeches. Of France's "vocation," for example, he said: "There is a pact between the grandeur of France and the freedom of the world."

At the center of the exhibit are de Gaulle's army uniform, a sabre he carried in 1941 and the typewriter he used in Britain in 1940.

On exhibit for the first time are the text of his victory speech of May 8, 1945, his geography book from St. Cyr military academy and a copy of his handwritten will.

A 15-minute audiovisual presentation mesmerizes an SRO audience 30 times a day. It consists of colored slides flashed on 10 mini-screens with a narration enumerating de Gaulle's "achievements" — the resistance, the liberation, the nuclear force de frappe and social progress.

"The presence" of French forces in the liberation of France in 1944 is stressed.

Quebecois Cause

De Gaulle "accelerated the recognition of the rights of the Quebecois," says the narrator, referring to de Gaulle's 1967 visit to Canada, during which he proclaimed "Vive le Quebec Libre." The statement caused a diplomatic incident.

"We wanted to portray him without erasing the problems he encountered," says Pierre Lefranc, secretary general of the Institut Charles de Gaulle, which conceived the exhibit and then sold the idea to Mayor Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist. "Nevertheless," says Lefranc, "de Gaulle was a great statesman."

The institute is headquartered in a 19th-century building on the left bank, where de Gaulle worked from 1947 to 1958 when he was out of power. De Gaulle left the building to the institute along with 15 cartons of documents.

The institute also owns the home in Lille where de Gaulle was born and the forest at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises where de Gaulle is buried.

The institute's raison d'être is to "make the work and thoughts of Charles de Gaulle radiate through-



Student caricature, 1968

out the world," but it is a far from the impressive presidential libraries in the United States.

"We have financial difficulties," said Jean D'Esclapart, a former aide-de-camp to de Gaulle and officer of the institute.

The institute, with 11 full employees, operates on \$250,000 a year. In the musty four-story building is the late general's office, complete with world maps, thousands of photographs, tapes and posters. A library of 400 volumes includes de Gaulle's war memoirs in 12 languages. Students can sign out books, however, and most important de Gaulle documents are deposited with the National Library or the National Archives.

Bibliography

The best service the institute provides is a bibliography of work de Gaulle and contacts for students doing research on him. A preliminary called "L'Expoir" ("He is published quarterly).

The exhibit has struck a chord. It "is the image of G wished of himself," said Breton, a French student, exactly the image the French of him and themselves.

"I loved the general," said a 40-year-old woman who would identify herself as "an average Frenchwoman." Said she: "We were lost, he liberated us as a man who loved la France."

While the public seems to adore, many political commentators said that they hadn't had to drop by the exhibit.

While the public flocked, the politicians, as usual, took their st. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist-backed an exhibit that was to increase his own prestige. F. de Gaulle's son, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, came too — how could he resist the socialist stayed away.

"We were favorable to the exhibit," said a party spokesman. "We didn't want to be a part of grand congratulation between card and Chirac."

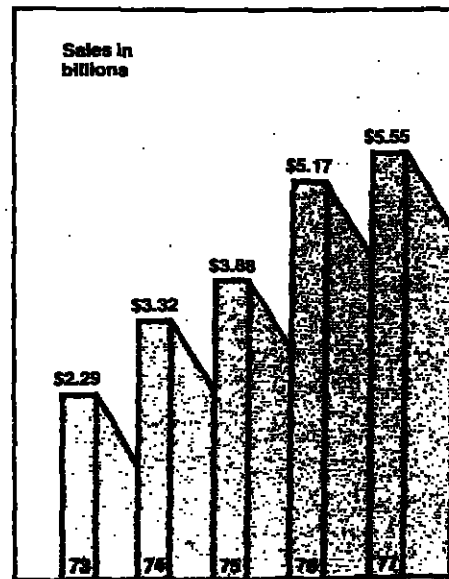
The exhibit is free and through Nov. 15.



De Gaulle in college, 1909.

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House Panel Probes U.S. Banks Dealings

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—A House watchdog subcommittee announced yesterday that it has been conducting an investigation into "allegations that major U.S.

Dollar Ends Lower Over Broad Front

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The dollar drifted lower against all major currencies except the Canadian dollar in slow European trading today. Dealers said turnover was affected by the closure of New York banks for election day and the reluctance of market participants to make commitments when the political situation in Iran remains unclear.

Sterling declined somewhat abruptly late in the day to \$1.9710 from \$1.9780 the day before. A dealer said a large commercial selling order may have hit the market in the late afternoon. However, somewhat disturbing news about Britain's money-supply trends was disclosed by the Bank of England. The figures showed that the banking system's deposits rose by 3.1 percent or £1.052 billion in the four weeks ended Oct. 18.

Also coloring the outlook for sterling has been continuing labor unrest in support of higher wage claims than the government's 5-percent guideline.

The price of gold rose \$5.50 per ounce to \$216.38 at the end of the day following a \$31.625-per-ounce drop in the previous four sessions.

Schlesinger Warns Japan To Reduce Trade Surplus

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (NYT)—U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger today warned that Japan must reduce its record trade surpluses or risk protectionist measures in Congress after talks here with government leaders.

"Japan's trade surplus at this time represents essentially the same quantity as the surplus of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations taken collectively," he told a press conference here shortly before leaving for Washington.

"It is essential to reduce this surplus," he said after meetings with Premier Takeo Fukuda, Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. The warning by Mr. Schlesinger—who was ardent in his criticism of Japan—comes as Japan seeks itself for congressional attacks after the mid-term elections.

Reacting to the warning, Japanese officials said Mr. Schlesinger had presumably based his comparison between OPEC oil producers, typically the countries with the largest surpluses, and Japan on official forecasts that Japan will this year have a surplus on current account—trade plus services—of \$17.5 billion. This compares with an OPEC collective current-account surplus of \$19 billion forecast by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in July, officials said.

Mr. Schlesinger commented that "if liberal trading practices are to survive they must survive in a climate in which there is a general balance of trade and payments among the great international trading countries."

"It cannot be reduced in the eyes of the American Congress simply to a combination of access to the American market and general discrimination against American goods," he said in a reference to Japanese barriers against imports.

"Protectionist sentiment in the U.S. is strong and it is growing," Mr. Schlesinger said. But he added that both President Carter and trade negotiator Robert Strauss were opposed to measures against Japan.

U.S. Deficit Narrows
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—U.S. exports to Japan increased modestly in the third quarter, while imports grew less than one percent, resulting in the first quarterly improvement in the U.S. bilateral trade balance in two years, the government reported yesterday.

But these figures, released by the Commerce Department, still showed a trade deficit of \$2.98 billion with Japan, down \$263 million on a seasonally adjusted basis from the second quarter. Officials expect that the trade deficit for the year as a whole will exceed \$13 billion, compared with about \$8 billion in 1977.

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banks have deliberately driven down the dollar in order to realize short-term profits."

House Banking Committee oversight subcommittee chairman Joseph Minish, D-N.J., and ranking minority member Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, said the subcommittee at its direction began the investigation some three weeks ago. Reps. Minish and Grassley said they hoped to hold hearings "early in the new Congress in a further attempt to determine the validity of these allegations."

Subcommittee staffers said the hearings could even come before the scheduled Jan. 15 return of Congress.

Serious Questions Raised
Former Citibank officer David Edwards, who worked at the bank's Paris and Amsterdam offices before he was fired, contends he was dismissed because he kept raising allegations within the bank of improper and illegal activities in the bank's European operations. The bank says Mr. Edwards was fired because he refused to accept a transfer to New York while his charges were being investigated.

"The alleged bank activity," Reps. Minish and Grassley said in their statement yesterday, "if substantiated, raises extremely serious questions about our government's ability to control effectively the dollar's decline and current runaway inflation. If these banks are indeed seeking profits by manipulating the dollar, they are adversely affecting the cost of living, the value of the dollar, and even the prestige of the U.S. in the world community."

"The complex nature of the international monetary market and the speed at which these transactions take place make it a very difficult subject to get a handle on," the two Congressmen said. "Clearly, they added, 'it is the responsibility of the Congress to insure that monetary policy is being conducted by our government for the benefit of our citizens, not by a few giant banks for their own private profit.'"

Generally at such great depths, geologists expect to find gas, rather than oil. But part of the interest in the possible oil potential of the carbonate rim arises from its similarity to productive oil-bearing rocks in other places. The carbonate rim resembles, for instance, the so-called "golden lane" formation in the prolific Poza Rica field in east-

ern Mexico south of Tampico. There also is some production from limestone formations in south Florida at shallower depths.

Formidable Obstacles
According to Robert Sheridan, a marine geophysicist who is an associate professor of geology at the University of Delaware, there is potential for a massive oil discovery along the east coast, but there are formidable obstacles along the way. "It would have to be a big find," he says, "because of the new and expensive technology involved in producing oil from such great depths."

Oil men would have to drill in water depths of up to 1,000 feet and then drill four miles or more beneath the surface to tap the oil-bearing rocks that may lie there. He also cautions that "exploring in carbonate rocks is very difficult," and involves some "pretty complex structures."

The geophysicist presented these and other views on the oil potential of the Atlantic continental shelf before a group of petroleum engineers and analysts meeting recently. Observers said the audience was impressed with his presentation.

Bruce Lazier, oil analyst at Paine Webber, heard the speech and currently thinks the East coast might turn out to be a "dynamite oil province." By that he says he means oil reserves approaching those of Alaska's North Slope, or about 9.4 billion barrels.

Baltimore Canyon
Officially, the U.S. government has estimated that the combined oil reserves of the Baltimore Canyon, Southeast Georgia Embayment and Georges Bank—the three East coast offshore areas where oil companies are most likely to search for oil or gas—at up to three billion barrels. Natural-gas reserves have been estimated at a hefty 27 trillion cubic feet.

There are recurring rumors that some of the oil companies drilling in the eastern portion of the Baltimore Canyon area may have indeed found oil in addition to natural gas.

U.S. Borrowing Marks and Yen In IMF Funding
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund announced today that it has completed arrangements to borrow about \$1 billion in Deutsche marks and yen to help finance a currency drawing by the U.S. government.

The IMF said that the West German Bundesbank is providing marks equivalent to \$83 million special drawing rights. The government of Japan, the IMF said, will provide yen equivalent to an additional 194 million SDRs.

The IMF explained that it was borrowing the West German and Japanese currencies after activating its general arrangements to borrow (GAB). Through the GAB borrowings, the U.S. will be receiving the equivalent of \$752 million in marks and about \$250 million in yen.

Iacocca Assumes Chrysler Helm

Plans Taking 'A Close Look' At Entire Marketing Operation

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (NYT)—"This week is my listening week," Lee Iacocca said yesterday as he settled into his new office chair and began his first week as president and chief operating officer of Chrysler, the nation's No. 3 automobile maker.

In his first interview since he joined Chrysler, the former Ford Motor president said it was obvious that his new company "cannot be all things to all people" in the future as it has tried to be in the past. "We'll have to be a little more selective," Mr. Iacocca explained. "I don't think that we can play at every piece of every market... because there just ain't enough money in the world for us. But we can sure carve out those markets we're going to play in and be absolutely the best in class."

Most of his plans, he said, he would not talk about "until he got further with executives at Chrysler's world headquarters here, with dealers, with the company's board and with the company's chairman, John Riccardo, who has now turned more of his attention to raising badly needed capital for the company."

Discharged in July after nearly a decade in his



Lee Iacocca

former position, he surprised many in the automobile and financial community last week when he agreed to join Chrysler and play a key role in efforts to help the company make it into the 1980s as a viable automobile manufacturer.

Faced with ending the year with more than \$200 (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

U.S. Offshore Oil Wealth Held Possible

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The prospect of an undiscovered oil bonanza beneath the Atlantic ocean continental shelf would be contrary to the widely held belief that the U.S. East Coast is more likely to be a source of additional natural-gas reserves.

Still, there is an undercurrent of speculation by some geologists and others that there is at least a possibility that a substantial oil-bearing province lies deep below the unexplored Atlantic offshore frontier. Some people call it the "carbonate rim."

This structure, according to some experts, extends from Mexico along the Gulf coast of the United States, through southern Florida and up the Eastern seaboard at least as far as New England. The limestone rocks, sometimes 20,000 feet or more beneath the ocean floor, contain hydrocarbon formed from compressed layers of marine life that drifted to the bottom of ancient seas. They differ greatly from the nonmarine structures that have been explored in the Baltimore Canyon area off New Jersey.

Generally at such great depths, geologists expect to find gas, rather than oil. But part of the interest in the possible oil potential of the carbonate rim arises from its similarity to productive oil-bearing rocks in other places. The carbonate rim resembles, for instance, the so-called "golden lane" formation in the prolific Poza Rica field in east-

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Expects 2.5 to 3% for 1979

Miller Sees Slower U.S. Growth

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—U.S. economic growth could drop as low as 2.5 percent next year as a result of White House efforts to fight inflation and save the dollar, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said yesterday.

The prediction is the lowest so far from a government official. Mr. Miller said the economy would grow between 2.5 and 3 percent.

Many economists do not think a growth rate that low will create enough jobs to keep unemployment from rising. Many also think that if the government tries to keep the economy growing that slowly, the nation could slip into a recession.

However, Mr. Miller said in an interview, there is no reason to think that slower growth next year will cause the unemployment rate to rise above 6 percent. The unemployment rate has hovered around 6 percent all year and was 5.8 percent in October. He admitted that the Fed and the administration are walking a tight line in trying to fight inflation without causing a recession.

Further Steps

He hinted that the administration and the Fed are willing to take further tightening steps to combat inflation and the slide in the dollar's value, but was not specific.

Mr. Miller said his revised growth estimate—earlier he had most administration officials had been talking about 3 percent to 3.5 percent next year—is the result of the heavy doses of monetary tightening the Fed already has applied as well as "any other follow-up that may be necessary."

He said he is confident that the economy will not slip into a recession because nearly all indicators show that the economy is still strong and that there are no bottlenecks that could cause sudden retrenchments on the part of businesses or consumers.

Deficit Seen Reduced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. current-account deficit next year may be only one-third of this year's, assuming oil prices do not increase, Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today.

U.S. officials had been saying they expect a current-account defi-

cit of \$18-to-\$19 billion for this year and a 1979 deficit 30-to-40 percent lower. Assuming no change in this year's estimates, Mr. Solomon's latest projection would represent a 1979 deficit of about \$6 billion compared with \$10.8-to-\$13.3 billion in earlier projections.

Mr. Solomon also predicted an

increase in the current-account deficit in the current quarter due to unnamed "special factors." Although he did not cite a figure, the Treasury recently estimated the deficit at a \$12-billion annual rate in the third quarter, following a \$13-billion pace in the second quarter.

Oil Cutbacks in Iran Push Prices on Wall St. Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (Reuters)

—Rising concern that unrest in Iran could damage U.S. efforts to contain inflation pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower today in moderately active trading.

Analysts said concerns were heightened by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger's warning the cut in Iran's oil output would have a major impact on world supplies and prices if it continued into next year.

Analysts also noted that the late selloff yesterday prompted invest-

ors to further pare margin accounts and that disappointment was evident today when General Motors cut its year-end dividend to \$2.50 a share from the \$3.25 voted last year.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.81 points to 800.07, with declines leading advances 1,422 to 180. Volume rose to 25.32 million shares from yesterday's 20.45 million.

The Commerce Department said spending on new construction is expected to increase by 2 percent to \$201.6 billion next year after a 15-percent rise in 1978. The department also said private housing starts estimated at about 2 million in 1978 are expected to decline to 1.65 million in 1979 with a rate of about 1.6 million or lower in the first half and 1.7 million or higher in the second half.

GM topped the active list and fell 2 1/2 to 58 1/2, Ford eased 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Chrysler 1/2 to 10 1/2.

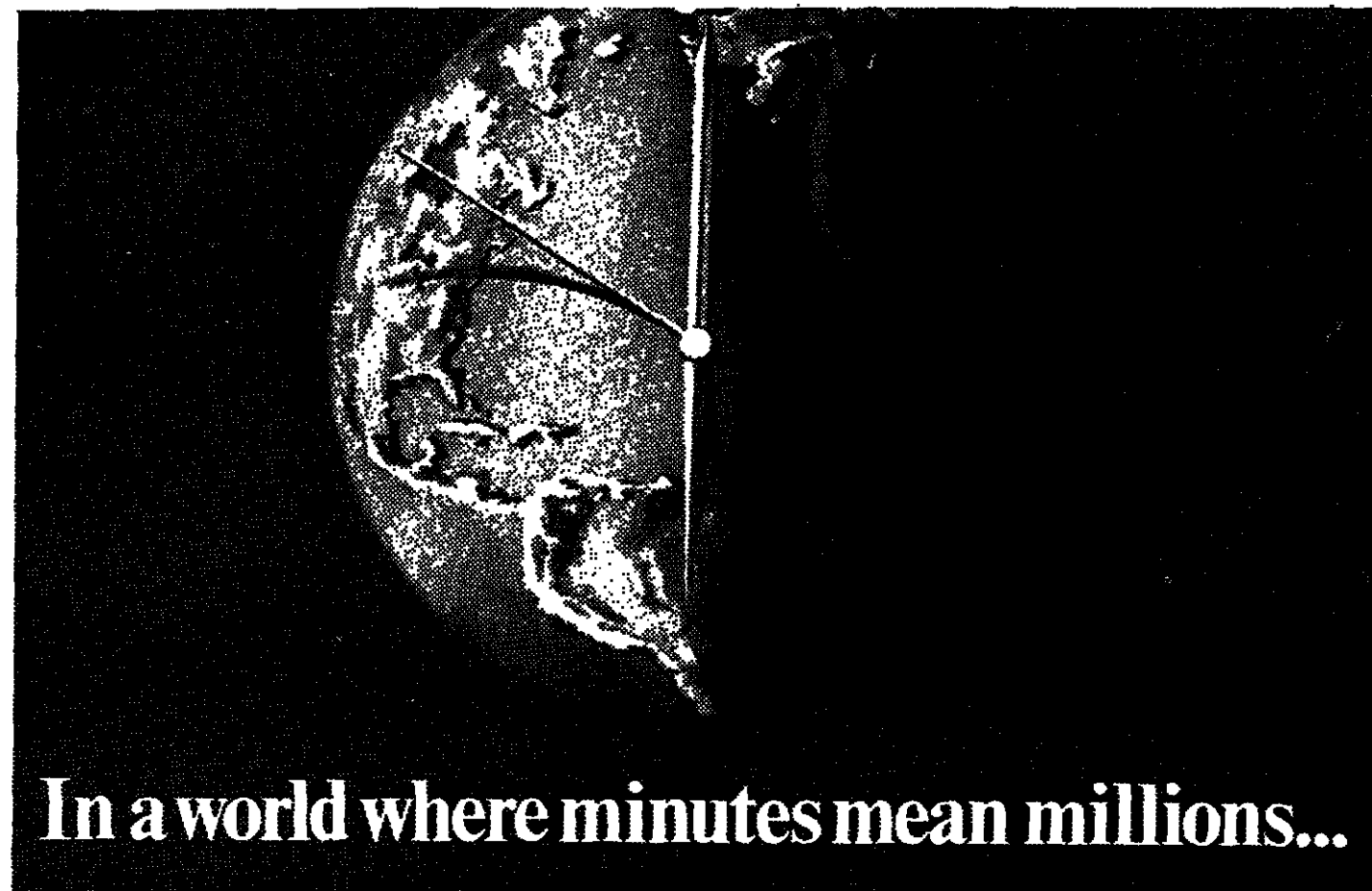
Active Pan American World Airways dipped 1/2 to 7 1/2. Its October passenger traffic gains trailed those of earlier months.

Du Pont dropped 3/4 to 122 1/2, Dow Chemical 1/4 to 25 1/2, IBM 1/4 to 262 1/2, General Foods 1/4 to 31 1/2, Procter and Gamble 1/4 to 84 1/2, Boeing one to 61, Xerox one to 51 1/2 and Eastman Kodak 1/4 to 58 1/2.

Deere lost 1/4 to 32 1/2 and United Technologies fell 1/4 to 37 1/2 despite a forecast of higher sales.

Microdata gained 2 1/2 to 16 1/2 bid in over-the-counter trading. Addressograph, which offered to acquire Microdata in a share-for-share stock swap, lost 1 1/2 to 20 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 2.9 points to 141.58.



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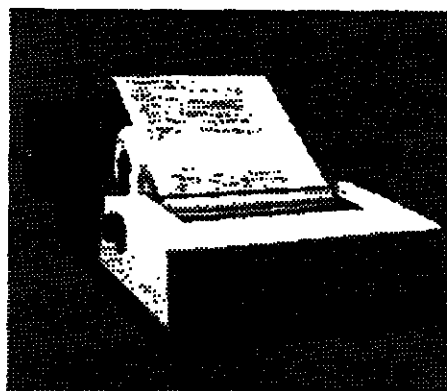
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Third Quarter Results for the Initial Investors in our 1978 Program (net of all fees and commissions)

Account Number	Investment Amount (\$100)	Date of Investment	Current Value	Profit Percentage
AA-N-0	25,000	3.1.78	44,272.89	77%
AA-N-1	5,000	3.1.78	8,788.40	76%
AA-N-2	5,000	9.1.78	8,734.15	75%
AA-N-3	10,000	23.1.78	16,242.02	69%
AA-N-4	33,345	28.4.78	56,566.25	79%
AA-N-5	5,000	1.2.78	8,788.40	76%
1003	50,000	16.2.78	87,790.15*	75%
1005	40,000	29.3.78	64,618.87	62%

*After liquidation of \$6,400 (representing 113% of initial investment).

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Swiss Prices Decline

2.2% for October

BERN, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—Swiss consumer prices fell 0.2 percent in October and were only 0.4 percent above a year earlier, making it the slowest annual inflation rate since January 1960, official figures released today showed.

At the end of October, the consumer price index (based on September 1977 equaling 100) was at 105.6, down from 105.8 at the end of September but up 0.4 percent from 105.2 at the end of October 77.

Belgium Jobless Rises

3.1% for October

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The number of persons unemployed in Belgium totaled 279,906 at the end of October, up 4.2 percent in a month and 2.7 percent in a year, the Labor Office said today.

[illegible]

Year	High	Low	Rate
1970	10.0	10.0	100.0
1971	10.0	10.0	100.0
1972	10.0	10.0	100.0
1973	10.0	10.0	100.0
1974	10.0	10.0	100.0
1975	10.0	10.0	100.0
1976	10.0	10.0	100.0
1977	10.0	10.0	100.0
1978	10.0	10.0	100.0
1979	10.0	10.0	100.0
1980	10.0	10.0	100.0
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1983	10.0	10.0	100.0
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1987	10.0	10.0	100.0
1988	10.0	10.0	100.0
1989	10.0	10.0	100.0
1990	10.0	10.0	100.0
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1996	10.0	10.0	100.0
1997	10.0	10.0	100.0
1998	10.0	10.0	100.0
1999	10.0	10.0	100.0
2000	10.0	10.0	100.0
2001	10.0	10.0	100.0
2002	10.0	10.0	100.0
2003	10.0	10.0	100.0
2004	10.0	10.0	100.0
2005	10.0	10.0	100.0
2006	10.0	10.0	100.0
2007	10.0	10.0	100.0
2008	10.0	10.0	100.0
2009	10.0	10.0	100.0
2010	10.0	10.0	100.0
2011	10.0	10.0	100.0
2012	10.0	10.0	100.0
2013	10.0	10.0	100.0
2014	10.0	10.0	100.0
2015	10.0	10.0	100.0
2016	10.0	10.0	100.0
2017	10.0	10.0	100.0
2018	10.0	10.0	100.0
2019	10.0	10.0	100.0
2020	10.0	10.0	100.0

By reading across this table of the November 7, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Security Pacific keeps on growing.

Net Income (\$ in millions)

Year / Period	Percentage of Total U.S. Population in Labor Force
1974	56.1
1975	66.1
1976	76.3
1977	100.6
9 months ended 1977	74.5
9 months ended 1978	98.0

	3 months ended Sept. 30			9 months ended Sept. 30		
	1977	1978	Increase	1977	1978	Increase
Net income	\$25,600,000	\$34,400,000	34%	\$74,500,000	\$98,000,000	32%
Per share						
Net income	1.20	1.61	34%	3.49	4.59	32%
Dividend paid	0.385	0.45	17%	1.12	1.35	21%
	At Sept. 30					
		1977		1978		Increase
Assers		\$18,000,000,000		\$20,500,000,000		14%
Deposits		\$14,400,000,000		\$16,100,000,000		12%
Loans		\$10,900,000,000		\$13,500,000,000		24%

Our international banking group serves over 70 countries through 26 branches and offices in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, Australia and Latin America.

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- 1978 quarterly Economic Report
- California: Pacific Giant. A statistical profile

- California International Trade
- Information about Security Pacific commercial banking services.

Write to: General Manager, Security Pacific National Bank,
at any of these addresses:

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 Ulmenstrasse 30, 6000 Frankfurt 17
 Avenue des Arts 19H, 1040 Brussels

10 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris

 SERVICE MARK

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

Leveraged Lease Financing of a DC-9-51 Aircraft

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Lessee

**New England Merchants
Leasing Corporation**

Owner participant

This transaction was arranged privately by the undersigned.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York Boston Chicago Dallas Detroit
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International subsidiaries:
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November 8, 1978

Goldman Sachs**SECURITY PACIFIC CORPORATION**® SERVICE MARK OWNED BY SECURITY PACIFIC CORPORATION

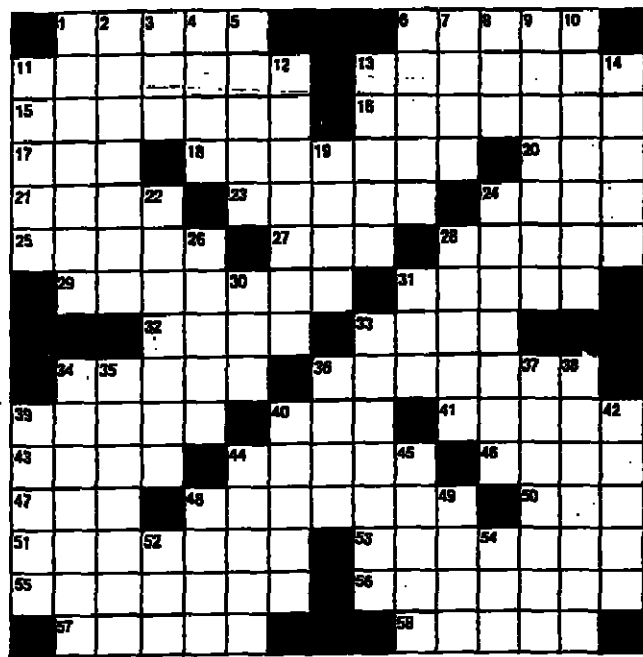
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Man of Zagreb
6 Get going
11 Pre-empted
12 Dolt
15 Riley, e.g.
16 Troop group
17 Last month: Abbr.
18 Not so large
20 Cécile or Jeanne: Abbr.
21 Venus de
23 Promise solemnly
24 To — (just so)
25 Has a look
27 Bit of verse
28 Says it is so
29 Inoperative
31 Pichers
32 Lachrymose
33 Genesis man
34 Expressed dissatisfaction
36 The virtuous available
39 Woo
40 Letter opener
41 "Merry Widow" composer
- DOWN**
- 43 Very much
44 Pipsqueak
46 Dam's counterpart
47 Gram. case, in Latin
48 Most banal
49 Integers: Abbr.
51 Ductless
52 Smoker's choice
55 Drum inferior
56 Ratter beats
57 Decorates
58 Calendar units
- ACROSS**
- 24 To — (just so)
25 Has a look
27 Bit of verse
28 Says it is so
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51 Ductless
52 Smoker's choice
55 Drum inferior
56 Ratter beats
57 Decorates
58 Calendar units

WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALGARVE	28	82	cloudy	MADRID	12	54	rain
AMSTERDAM	9	48	mist	MILAN	24	75	cloudy
ANKARA	17	62	mist	MONTREAL	7	45	mist
ATHENS	15	59	overcast	MOSCOW	6	43	cloudy
BEIRUT	—	N.A.	—	MOSCOW	-2	28	overcast
BELGRADE	4	39	mist	MUNICH	3	37	mist
BERLIN	14	57	rain	NEW YORK	15	58	cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	rain	NICE	17	64	rain
BUCHAREST	9	49	fog	OSLO	5	41	rain
BUDAPEST	3	37	mist	PARIS	13	55	rain
CASABLANCA	23	77	mist	PRAGUE	3	37	mist
COPENHAGEN	11	52	mist	ROME	7	45	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	22	74	overcast	SOFIA	4	43	mist
DUBLIN	13	55	rain	STOCKHOLM	6	43	mist
EDINBURGH	11	52	mist	TENRIAN	—	N.A.	—
FLORENCE	14	57	mist	TEL AVIV	24	75	cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	mist	TOKYO	17	63	rain
GENEVA	6	43	mist	TUNIS	19	64	cloudy
HELSINKI	8	41	rain	VIENNA	4	39	cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	rain	WARSZAWA	10	50	mist
JAS PALMAS	26	79	rain	WASHINGTON	18	65	cloudy
LISBON	16	61	rain	ZURICH	4	39	mist
LONDON	15	59	fog				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	cloudy				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 7, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

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(d) American Fund	\$F 712.99	(w) American Fund	\$F 712.99
(d) Canadian Fund	\$F 712.99	(w) Canadian Fund	\$F 712.99
(d) European Fund	\$F 712.99	(w) European Fund	\$F 712.99
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Jones' Passing Beats Redskins

Observer

Print-Junkie's Fix:
Elvis' Grave Voice

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Back in the golden flush of summer when the newspaper strike was young and gay and I still suffered from the reading habit, my eye was fetched one day by a headline in The National Enquirer. At that time one still read anything, so desperate were the cravings for the daily print-fix.



Baker

Time, Newsweek, National Lampoon.

At one point I even read The Wall Street Journal cover-to-cover for three days running. Such are the torments to which the print junkie will submit when his customary sources are cut off to enhance the dignity of labor and the felicity of publishers' balance sheets.

One still had pride, of course. Gobbled a three-day-old copy of The Philadelphia Inquirer found on a subway floor was one thing. It could be justified on ground that it was vital to know where Mayor Frank Rizzo stood on the categorical imperative.

Still, one did not go all the way to depravity, did not come home clutching a copy of "W." did not wallow in the Enquirer. Such organs were catnip only to the kind of people who truly cared about Southampton and flying saucers. I might be, but it was a craving for the heavy stuff that obsessed me — news about the gross national product, Stanley Steingut's quest for re-election, Jim Rice's batting average.

Then, one afternoon in a grocery — "ELVIS SPEAKS."

The headline was on The National Enquirer. The dikes of civilization crumbled within, and dropping my groceries, I seized the paper, dashed home and locked myself in the cellar with a warm six-pack of beer and a three-day growth of chin stubble, the perquisites of prolonged unemployment.

Yes, it was true. The Enquirer clearly had the story of the millennium, an extensive interview with the deceased Elvis Presley. Some of his

relatives had been present and attested to its authenticity.

Presley was quoted at length, but the interviewer — clearly a dolt — had asked him very little that was interesting. Considering that Presley was speaking from beyond the grave, one thought the interviewer might at least have asked what the gross national product was over there or whether anyone was seeking re-election, but most of the inquiries were vapid stuff. For example, "How are you feeling?"

Presley said he was feeling "happy." Almost everybody over there was "happy," he said. He was definitely unhappy, however, about the way people over here were exploiting his fame for profit, and he said so.

What I wanted, of course, was information about conditions on the other side of the grave. Are wings really worn day and night? If so, do the chic people — deceased "W" readers, say — have to get new wing styles every year? Were there any newspapers to read over there, or was it just as bad as New York City?

None of these questions was put to Presley, unfortunately, but he did reveal one interesting fact. There was, he said, "a whole bunch" of people there. What's more, they were all working!

At what? Were they unionized? Were there three benefits? If idled by strikes, did they cultivate three-day growths of chin stubble and sit in the cellar drinking warm beer and reading about UFO sightings?

Again the interviewer failed to press. Still, one had learned something significant. There is full employment on the other side.

It started with believing in Elvis Presley and full employment on the other side, and it got worse. A week or two ago it became so bad that I began to believe that Hugh Carey and Perry Duryea really existed. The people in the upper reaches of the house laughed when I told them this.

Then, on Monday, two reputable New York newspapers were published for the first time in a quarter of a year, and it turned out that Carey and Duryea really do exist. Tomorrow maybe they'll get in touch with the late Elvis.

Who knows? Maybe even I exist.

Walk, Don't Run, to the Nearest Exit

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON (WP) — Calvin Coolidge said it best: "I do not choose to run." That's the welcome manifesto of Vic Ziegel and Lew Grossberger, authors of the new spoof, "The Non-Runner's Book."

"We're just a couple of mild and lazy guys who got fed up with the jogging craze and decided to retaliate," explains Grossberger.

"We were trampled from behind in Times Square in broad daylight by a herd of berserk runners. We suffered multiple contusions and confusions. This is our answer."

To the millions of Americans who ask, "Is it all right if I don't run?" Ziegel and Grossberger answer, "Why not not-run?"

After all Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, staunchly non-tennis as well as non-running, vowed, "If nominated, I will not run; if elected, I will not serve."

Running Dogs

Even Chairman Mao, floating inertly down the Yangtze River, said, "down with the running dogs of capitalism."

Braced by his gospel of non-running, Ziegel and Grossberger

'We're just a couple of mild and lazy guys who got fed up with the jogging craze and decided to retaliate.'

have addressed dozens of difficult topics in their 114-page paperback opus (Collier Books):

- Non-running for beginners ("Whoa, not so fast!")
- How to avoid the Boston Marathon ("Think of Pheidippides, the first marathoner, who gasped, 'Rejoice, we conquer!' and then dropped dead.")
- The Non-Runner's Diet ("Monday Eat all you can. Try not to stop. No one ever got stomach splints.")
- Staying Out of Shape (Practice your Wait Training as taught in "Pumping Iron" by Arnold Schwarzenegger.)
- Non-Running and Non-Being: The Totality of the Whole ("I sit, therefore I am.")
- A Nap With a Champion (Interview with Walt Torpor, voted "Least Likely to Move a Muscle" by Sitters' World magazine.)

The Nine Greatest Non-Running Movies (First place: "Run Silent Run Deep." Wait until the runners find out it takes place in a submarine.)

Where Celebrity Non-runners Non-run (The Beach Boys: "Do we non-run? We do non-run run run do do non-run.")

Sex and the Single Non-Runner ("Runners say they are better lovers. Our reply is, 'Where are the pictures? Play us the tapes. Show us the phone numbers.'")

Serious Slowdown

Ziegel and Grossberger wish to make it clear that they are men of serious purpose, all kidding aside.

"We wrote this book to save the art of conversation in America," says Ziegel. "Can a nation long survive when it only talks about its feet?"

"We also hope our book can be shipped to emerging nations to prevent any new outbreaks of running."

"We feel people should know that all profits go to the Institute for Non-Running Research, Department of Stationary Medicine."

Where is that institute located? Our apartments," says Ziegel.

Ziegel and Grossberger feel that science still knows little about sinners, leopards, procrastinators, TV-writers, popside-lickers and, of course, the totally immobile.

"We're meeting resistance everywhere," says Ziegel. "I attended the New York marathon. What incredible media distortion! Why were the 11,000 runners more significant than the 2 million who sat and watched?"

"Typical of the harassment we get is this personal letter from Dr. George Sheehan (guru of running literature). Lemme read this darn letter to ya."

"This is the perfect non-book," Ziegel's letter begins. "It has absolutely nothing to say and says it at length. It has been superbly edited to remove any indication of erudition or research, wit or humor. There is no need to open it, much less to read it. The authors have followed Pascal's dictum, 'If you can keep from writing a book, do so.'"

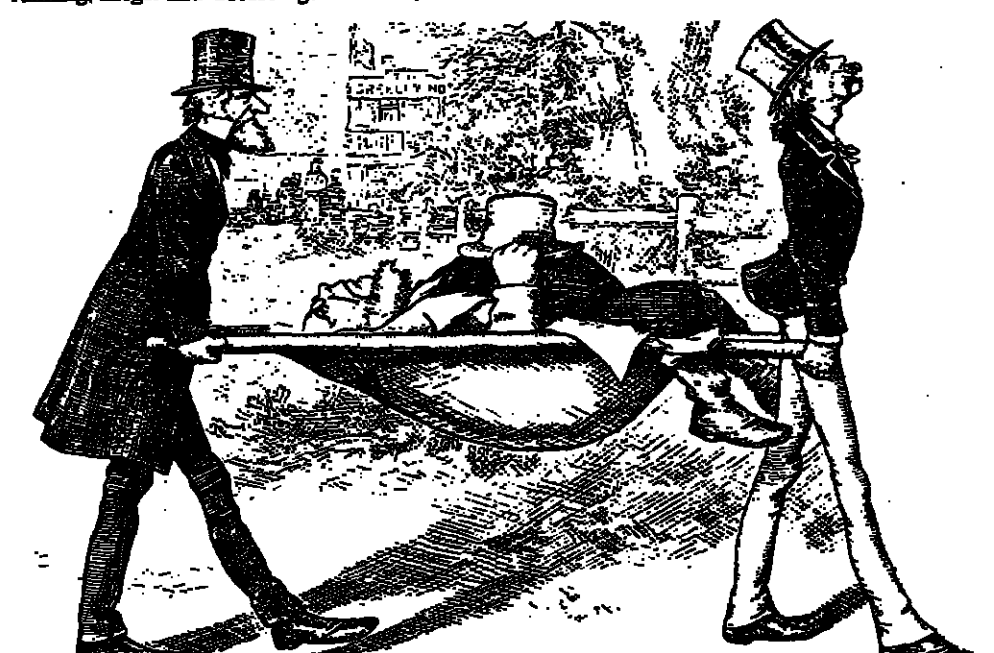
Ziegel sits back in shock. "That gives you an idea of a typical runner's sense of humor," he says. "And I can't believe he misspelled Pascal's name. I knew Camilo back when he pitched for the Washington Senators, and he'd never have said that."

Restsellers

The authors list their "previous books" on the book's flyleaf. These nonexistent classics include:

"You Can Learn Punk Guitar," "The Zen of Microwave," "Amy Carter of Georgia: A Political Biography," "See for Goggles," "Have You Got Your Ears on, Jesus? (The CB Prayerbook)," "The Sauerkraut Cookbook," "Whip Me, Little Girl," "Get Out of My Way or I'll Kill You: A Guide to Self-Assertiveness."

"The Library of Congress telephoned our publishers," says Ziegel, "and said they needed some help in cross-indexing our previous books. 'Some people,' he observes sadly, 'just never understand.'"



"We Are on the Home Stretch" — from Thomas Nast cartoon, 1872.

PEOPLE: Palace Denies Anne

Snubbed Boy in Oslo

Buckingham Palace denies that Princess Anne intentionally snubbed a five-year-old boy during a weekend visit to an Oslo hospital. Replying to a chorus of complaints from TV viewers and Norwegian newspapers, a palace spokesman admitted that on TV "it did look as if the princess had bypassed the child," but pointed out that "Princess Anne spoke to hundreds of children. There's no question of her ignoring any child."

Elena Kuzmenko, a 25-year-old nurse who has made three trips to the Soviet Union to try to marry a Russian citizen, is returning to Baltimore — pregnant but without a husband. She is still not wed to Yuri Balovienkov, 29, the computer specialist she met during a 1977 visit to Moscow. She and Balovienkov courted by long-distance telephone during the summer of 1977 and fell in love. Miss Kuzmenko went to the Soviet Union intending to marry him twice last year and again this September. Miss Kuzmenko, who said she is six weeks pregnant with Balovienkov's child, first received permission to marry Nov. 29 of last year. But her visa expired during the mandatory 30-day waiting period; she said the wedding could not be advanced or the visa extended. She currently has permission to be married Dec. 5, but had to leave the country because her visa has again expired. "I don't care about American politics, I don't care about Soviet politics," Miss Kuzmenko says. "But I don't think any government has the right to tell me who I can love and who I can't, and whether I should be allowed to visit him and how much time we should spend together."

The Duchess of Windsor, 82, the American divorcee for whom Britain's King Edward VIII abdicated the throne, is sitting at her Paris home. According to Suzanne Blum, her lawyer, "She has been in Paris for three years — everybody knows that. But her illness is no more a cloying than before." The London Evening News said earlier the duchess had been bedridden for months and was unaware that British television was about to start airing a controversial soap opera about her life with Edward. The duchess had been in the throne in 1937, to marry the duke — then Mr. Wallis Simpson — and went in exile with him. He died in 1972.

Quote: Ingrid Bergman, asked the Dick Cavett show, "What happiness?" "Bad memory of good health. I read it in an interview. Then I met Claudette Colbert and I said, 'Did you read what I said? I stole it from you.' She said, 'That's right. I stole it from Bert Schweitzer.'"

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



Pre-Christmas cheer. John Wayne and Perry Como host mugs of beer during taping of Como's Christmas show in colonial Williamsburg, Va.

and Henry Kissinger notwithstanding — are all pure, simple and unworried."

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